

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 52

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

Copyright 1923 by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## GERMAN ROYALIST PARTY IS SHOWING RENEWED ACTIVITY

Followers Said to Be Occupying Strategic Points Throughout the Empire

By A. H. WILLIAMS  
By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—While Karl Helfferich, the Nationalist leader, was declaring in the Reichstag last night that the Monarchists "would not use this moment to launch a revolution to overthrow the Republic," reports were received here from Munich, one of the chief centers of Royalist activity, that the Bavarian Government had declared martial law. The reason for this move by the Bavarian authorities was that the German Fascist leader had defied their ban on the concentration of the Fascists for a mammoth meeting at Munich, which the Government regarded as dangerous at the present time.

Simultaneously The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here is told by the best-informed circles in Berlin that the Nationalists were concentrating their followers at strategic points throughout the Empire, between 700 and 800 having arrived here by train from Munich and Osnabrück. Herr Helfferich in the Reichstag speech made an appeal directly to the Social Democrats for German unity. "It is not the question at this grave moment of a monarchy or a republic," he declared; "it is a question of Germany."

**Nationalists Blamed for Situation**  
This appeal was refused by Rudolph Breitscheid, the Social Democratic leader, who replied to Herr Helfferich from the tribune. Herr Breitscheid declared that his party would have nothing in common with the Nationalists, whom he charged with the responsibility for the conditions obtaining in Bavaria. He made personal allusions to Herr Helfferich's "war politics," which he declared were "so bad that the Social Democrats would not refer to them now, because of the possible effect such a reference would have abroad" at this critical moment in German affairs. The Reichstag buzzed with excitement when Herr Breitscheid declared that the French in the Ruhr are doing only that which the Nationalists did during the war in Brieg and Longwy.

Herr Breitscheid made it plain that while his party condemned the action of France and Belgium in occupying the Ruhr Valley, they would not, however, use instruments of Nationalists to further their monarchial aims and ambitions.

**Significant Silence in Germany**  
There is a strange calm here and a significant silence on the part of the German press, both with respect to the latest developments on the Ruhr and the Nationalist-Fascist activity, reported from Bavaria. Foreign observers are watching developments closely, and do not conceal their anxiety when they speak with those who have their confidence.

Before next week is ended the present French plans for cutting off the Ruhr district from the Empire probably will be in full effect. When this is a fact accomplished, it should be possible to judge with greater accuracy the force of accuracy what the popular reaction will be throughout Germany.

From what it is possible to learn in best-informed circles of Berlin, this Franco-Belgian move will mean nothing more or less than setting up a new regime in the Ruhr valley which will have its own currency and administration, independent of the Reich. This can only be interpreted as another slice out of the German empire.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

General	
America Hopeful of Debt Solution	1
Mr. Lowden Assails "Isolation"	1
Debt in American Political Hands	1
German Royalist Party Reported Active	1
America to Sign Treaty	1
French Customs Boundary	1
French Minister Announces Severe Measures	1
Women Engineers Return to India	2
Scotiavans Sagri Returns to India	2
Chicago Eleanor Clubs Benefit Girls	2
Vermilion County Jails Bootleggers	2
Fraud Alleged in Shellac Trade	2
Greece Tries to Care for Refugees	2
Idaho to Sell Timber	2
State Buys Tract for Its Veterans	2
Southwest Ruins to Be Studied	2
Primary Teaching in Indian Problem	2
Texans Co-operate in Techeoslovakia	2
Texas Cities Adopt Community Chest	2
Archaeologist Uncovers Ancient Temple	2
Funds for Farmers in N. H. Promised	2
Souly Tenants Seek Protection	2
Fascism Spreading Through Hungary	2
Financial	
Steadiness in Grain Market	11
Reputation of Mark Suggests Used as	11
S. Davies Warfield—Portrait	11
New England Spun Yarns Advance	11
Good Demand for Some Stocks	11
Stock Market Quotations	12
Week's Review of Wall Street Events	12
New York Market Price Range for Week	12
Sporting	
Boston A. A. Games Next Week	8
Inter-State Three-Cushion Billiards	8
Miami Tennis Plans	8
Miss Wainwright Breaks Records	8
Columbia Plans Crew Work	8
Motorists	8
Features	
James E. West, American Boy Scout	7
Executive	7
The Page of the Seven Arts	10
Different Individuals at Lausanne Conference	10
The Music Page	17
The Home Front Crew Work	17
The Comforter of Promise	17
The Editorial Page	18



Yves le Trocquer

French Minister of Public Works, Who Has Just Returned to Paris From the Ruhr Occupied Territory, Where He Made a Tour of Inspection in Company With General Weygand, Chief of Marshal Foch's Staff

## FRENCH MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLANS OF GREATER SEVERITY

M. le Trocquer Declares Imprisonment, Expulsions and Repressions Will Be Resorted To—State of War Exists

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 27.—France has now swept aside all earlier arrangements, promises and engagements and holds Germany to the schedule payments which give the Allies 132,000,000,000 gold marks. Sir John Bradbury was the only member of the Reparations Commission to raise objections to the new omnibus declaration of default. He would have been willing merely to postpone the consideration of the French plan, or, indeed, to postpone Germany's demand for a moratorium, on the ground that the present moment was not opportune. Had the French confined themselves to this, it would have had a unanimous vote. But legal reservations are made concerning the German failure as now registered. It is on no specific matter, but covers prospective failures as well as reiterates past failures. It is based on Germany's official statement that it will not supply anything more to France or Belgium while the latter's troops remain in the Ruhr Valley.

Now, without committing himself to that view, Sir John Bradbury desires to leave open the question of whether the Franco-Belgian action is legal.

**Contentious Viewpoints Held**  
The German contention is that by extending the occupation to the Ruhr, the Allies have violated the Treaty of Versailles, which therefore is at an end. The French reply that they have taken the sanctions under the paragraph which permits the respective governments to move after the declaration of default. In any case they urge that the application of penalties for default cannot be made a pretext for any further default. It will be seen that German argument, British subtlety and French justification all turn on the interpretation of the words "respective governments."

There is a strong hint that the League of Nations will be asked to interpret the phrase. Italy, trying to steer a middle course, and anxious that the general default should apply only to France and Belgium. It should be emphasized that France has not abandoned the reparations plan. On the contrary it is officially before the commission, but its discussion is postponed.

There will be a fight to a finish in the Ruhr district, and the moment either or both sides give way, the French plan will form the basis of negotiations. This was made quite clear by the French, who of course do not mean to weaken.

**French Tighten Screw**  
They look forward to the German magnates surrendering at discretion and forcing the puppet Government to talk honestly to France. How long it will be before the issue is forced is difficult to say, but certainly the French are now prepared to tighten the screw.

The return of Yves le Trocquer, French Minister of Public Works, after a tour of inspection, indicates the imminence of fresh measures. He says certain new plans may be tried. There will be imprisonment, expulsions and repression if necessary. Coal would be requisitioned, with the aid of the French railway workers. New money, to be called the Rhenish mark, will be introduced when ready. The exits and entrances of the Ruhr will be guarded and will be opened and closed at the will of the French in accordance with circumstances. It was decided that the steps should be taken slowly, since the occupation may be prolonged, and precipitation

not make for the effective organization of the Ruhr. Even after the French plan is, perhaps, in a modified form, accepted by Germany, it is probable that the occupation will be continued, though not with such a parade of troops, until the end of the period of the moratorium. France is committed so deeply that she will probably stick in one form or another to the so-called pledges she now holds, whatever happens. What is equivalent to a state of war exists between France and Germany, though there is no actual fighting.

## Former Canadian Minister Deprecates French Action

GUELPH, Ont., Jan. 27.—Settlement by an international commission of the amount of reparations Germany should pay and the terms of payment ought to be acceptable to Canada, Newton W. Rowell, one of the first Canadian delegates to the League of Nations, declared in an address here last night. The cancellation of all Canadian claims against Germany under the head of pensions and separate allowances also was recommended by Mr. Rowell on the ground that their claims were not covered by the agreement under which Germany laid down arms, and should not be included in the treaty.

Mr. Rowell declared that the action of France in occupying the Ruhr would tend to the greater disorganization of Europe, and would affect agriculture in Canada, especially wheat exportations.

## German Telegraph Operators Serve Notice on French

DUSSELDORF, Jan. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Fresh contingents of troops are continuing to arrive in the Ruhr. They are taking positions in various parts of the valley and also on the other side of the Rhine. By tomorrow evening it is expected that the occupied zone there will be twice the number of effectives that were there last Sunday.

The telegraph division employees of the postal service sent a delegation to General Simon today and delivered an ultimatum for the removal of soldiers from the premises of the telegraphers, failing which a strike would be called at nine o'clock Monday morning.

The efforts of the German magnates to evade payment of the tax on coal due Jan. 25 by journeying into the interior of Germany and paying the tax at Münster, Cassel, Hamm or other unoccupied cities was foiled by the French serving notices upon the magnates this morning declaring such payments null and void. The coal men were told they must hold themselves in readiness to pay again the entire amount of the tax at the Düsseldorf branch of the Reichsbank on a date of which they would be informed 48 hours in advance.

## General Weygand's Position

PARIS, Jan. 27 (By The Associated Press).—The Government has apparently abandoned its idea of appointing General Weygand, Marshal Foch's chief-of-staff, as High Commissioner of the Ruhr.

General Weygand returned from the Ruhr today and reported to the Premier, M. Poincaré, on the results of his mission, which was to determine

## Tzechoslovakia to Offer Services to Allied Powers

PARIS, Jan. 27.  
IN the name of the Little Entente, Tzechoslovakia is about to offer mediation between France and Germany in settlement of the reparations question, according to the newspaper Pravda, says the Mladá today. The dispatch, which comes from Belgrade, adds that the Tzechoslovakian Minister to Germany has just arrived in that city in connection with the plan.

## AMERICA TO SIGN SEPARATE TREATY WITH KEMAL PASHA

Independent Action to Be Taken to Protect Country's Rights and Interests With Turks

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 27.—Richard Washburn Child, the American observer at the Near East Conference, is using his good offices for peace, as he has done with success on previous occasions. He had a lengthy conversation with Ismet Pasha and subsequently informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the Turks were not as defiant as reports from other sources indicated. Americans, the correspondent was authoritatively informed, will seek to safeguard their country's rights and interests by a separate treaty with the Turks, similar in many respects to the one submitted by the Allies and signed only after one with the Allies executed by the Turks.

Bulgaria, through Mr. Stancheff, its representative, has refused the allied offer regarding Dedeagatch.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Failure of the Near Eastern conference is certain, according to a statement made to the Associated Press last night by Riza Nur, one of the members of the Turkish delegation. Notwithstanding this pessimistic view of Riza Nur, who is the most radical of the Turkish plenipotentiaries, the hope is expressed in other responsible conference quarters that things may arrange themselves at the last moment.

## Americans Ready to Help

Ismet Pasha, chief of the Turkish delegation, called on Mr. Child, the American observer, yesterday afternoon and went over with Mr. Child at great length the existing delicate situation in all its aspects. Mr. Child later declined to discuss what he termed a private conversation, but in American delegation circles the impression prevailed that the Turks will seek a settlement at Lausanne, if one is possible.

The time apparently is not yet ripe for active American mediation, but the Americans stand ready to help in securing a permanent peace for the Near East.

The Malin controversy remains the thorniest before the conference. The Turks may be asked to accept on this point the decision of a special arbitration commission, of which an American jurist would be the neutral member. Ismet followed up his talk with Mr. Child by inviting Rear Admiral Bristol, also of the American delegation, to lunch with him. The deadlock in the conference again was discussed.

## Russia Not to Append Signature

Asked if war would follow the breakdown of the conference, Riza Nur said: "I am furious that our months of hard work here should all be for nothing."

The Russian delegation issued a statement to the effect that Russia would not sign the Straits treaty. The Bulgarians threw a bomb into the allied ranks, by officially declining the allied offer. The Allies offered Bulgaria a port near Dedeagatch under the form of a loan, with the understanding that the railroad from the Bulgarian frontier would be under international control. Bulgaria, however, declared it must have complete sovereignty over the port on the Aegean and also over the special corridor along the Maritza river from the Bulgarian frontier to the sea.

Marquess Curzon, speaking before the conference, scathingly criticized the Turkish demand that the ground set apart for the British soldiers, who fell in the Gallipoli campaign be reduced in size. The Turks, however, adhered to their stand.

Ismet Pasha said Turkey was second to none in respect for the fallen, but that the British cemeteries included unnecessary land.

During the discussion, Lord Curzon said that Great Britain would never give way on this question. "We are only too anxious to withdraw our troops from Constantinople and Gallipoli," he said, "but I solemnly declare that not a man shall be moved until this question is settled in a spirit of decency, equity and honor."

Two separate conventions between Turkey and Greece will be signed next Monday, it is announced. Irrespective of the fate of the general peace conference. One provides for the mutual return of prisoners of war and hostages, and the other for the compulsory exchange of minority populations.

## POSTS ABOLISHED IN SYRIA

BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The posts of receivers in chief of taxes have been suppressed in the cases of Hauran, Kuneitra, Nebek, and Wadi Ajam. It is stated that the posts of assistant receivers will also be abolished in the Moudiriyah and the cases of Moudiriyah Esmâ and Joub El-Yarrâh.

## MR. LOWDEN SEES DECAY OF NATION DUE TO ISOLATION

Council of Foreign Relations Hears Urgent Plea for Participation in World Affairs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and a leading candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1920, made a strong and eloquent plea for American participation in world affairs in an address at the dinner of the Council on Foreign Relations at Sherry's last night.

The former Governor declared that America's present policy was sacrificing in the form of trade lost from world markets 30 per cent of its wheat, 50 per cent of its cotton, 20 per cent of its corn, the closing of part of its mines and a virtual revolution in commerce and industry.

He condemned the withdrawal of troops from the Rhine, referring to what he called the pathetically vain plea of the Belgian Commissioner for the retention of at least 50 American soldiers as a guard for the Stars and Stripes. "That flag withdrawn," the Belgian commissioner said, "the people will believe that America has lost faith in us and given us up."

## War Must Be Avoided

Declaring that the United States had not done its full duty since the armistice, and that this country really had not had, until now, real "isolation" for a generation, Mr. Lowden continued: "Since we are involved in the world's affairs, are we going to do something to avoid a war, or are we going to wait until we are engaged in another great war?"

"If we are willing to pay the price, maybe we can get back our isolation, but let me tell you the price." The speaker referred to the possible loss to the United States of the markets of the world. Referring to France, he said the trouble there was that that country had been balancing its budget by including the German reparations, which it was humanly impossible for Germany to pay. He said that the high taxes here had impeded business and that it was obvious that Germany could never set up the taxation to produce the enormous revenue. He added that there was a false impression that Germany was at work and feeling prosperous, but that what had happened in that country was but the result which always follows an inflated currency.

## Criticism of Ruhr Action

"While I can understand it, I cannot see what France is going to get out of the invasion of the Ruhr," he continued. "I think it is a mistake, because it isn't profitable to occupy by military force somebody else's country. It isn't good business. You can make more out of voluntary than out of enforced labor. The great war has proved also that war is unprofitable, even for the conquering nations."

Mr. Lowden said he thought if the statement of the world, including the American statesmen, had interested themselves more in the question of reparations, much difficulty would have been avoided. He asserted that the United States was interested in the question. " weren't we interested in the German Republic should endure or the military party come back?" he asked. "I don't think we really have done quite our full part since the armistice was signed to heal up the wounds of the greatest of all wars. I don't know why we should say that it is the American policy to be absolutely aloof."

He recalled that at the Versailles Peace Conference France demanded the land to the Rhine on the ground that upon it depended its safety from future aggression from the Central Powers. "The United States denied this, and, I believe, rightly denied it."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## SETTLEMENT OF WORLD DEBTS IN AMERICAN CONGRESS' HANDS, DECLARES STANLEY BALDWIN

British Chancellor Says Executive Willing to Do Great Deal but Cannot Because of Difficulties in Congress—Britain Advised to Accept American Offer

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has arrived here after his visit to the United States and hopes to convince the British public that they will be well advised to agree to the terms America is prepared to offer for funding Great Britain's debt. To interviewers, before leaving his steamer at Southampton today, he said he was not going back to America on war-debt business, as there was no hope of getting the United States to offer better terms, and he added, "We are bound by agreement to pay more, if we do not accept the offer they made."

## INTEREST AT 3 P. C. FOR FIRST 10 YEARS ASKED OF ENGLAND

Washington Reveals Funding Commission's Proposals for Debt Due United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Terms of settling the British war debts to the United States, as offered by the American Debt Funding Commission and stated by Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were declared officially today to be "substantially correct, though differing in some details from the understanding of the American commission."

Officials in touch with the funding negotiations between the United States and Great Britain were inclined to doubt whether the unofficial dispatches from London, quoted the Chancellor correctly in detail.

When copies of the cable dispatch were shown to an Administration official in a position to know the terms offered the British delegation, he made this comment: Referring to the cable dispatches stating that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had explained the terms of settlement which would be agreeable to the American commission, as being a rate of interest of 3 per cent for 10 years, Mr. Baldwin said: "The terms of an amortization fund of one half of 1 per cent and the rate of 5 per cent covering the time until settlement is made. I would explain that the terms discussed by the American commission were not in the nature of a proposition but rather of suggestions made during informal discussions of the matter, many and various suggestions being made on both sides."

The terms as stated in the cable as coming from the Chancellor, are not exactly the same as those which the arrangement arrived at, although correct in some particulars. The amortization feature was rather a series of payments from year to year to be made by extinguishment of the debt, varying in increasing amounts, but perhaps would amount to substantially the rate stated in the cable, and it was understood that should the other terms be agreeable under the suggestion made, the rate of interest to cover the period, per cent, the rate should be at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent instead of 5 per cent, as stated in the cable.

It was further disclosed that the duration of the loan, or time in which the entire principal and interest would be paid, was set at around 62 years.

President Harding believes that the British debt funding negotiations will be completed before adjournment of this Congress, it was made known at the White House. He was represented as having every hope that the proposal taken back to London by the British Debt Funding Commission will be accepted and ratified by Congress.

However, it is not the intention of the President to call an extra session of Congress, in case the funding arrangements are not completed before State adjournment.

## EL PASO ORGANIZED LABOR FIGHTS VACCINATION ISSUE

Representatives of Unions Cast Overwhelming Vote Against Compulsory Ordinance—Investigation Continues

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 27 (Special).—Organized Labor in El Paso has answered General Howe's demand for compulsory vaccination in the local schools. With but one dissenting vote, the 160 representatives of all the unions, known as the Non-Partisan Political Conference, went on record last night as being unequivocally opposed to the passage of the compulsory ordinance.

The vote was taken after the proposed city ordinance was discussed, which would require all children in the public schools to be vaccinated. The conference appointed a committee of Labor leaders to wait on the City Council and inform officials of their action.

No speeches from outsiders were made at the meeting. The question was brought up by laboring men who have children in city schools who are opposed to the measure; 160 members were present, all voting. The conference is the speaking body for 6000 members of organized labor in El Paso. In connection with the practical unanimous vote taken by the Labor organizations, it is to be remembered that Labor is powerful in El Paso. W. T. Griffith, a member of the City Council, for years has been identified prominently with union endeavor.

All El Paso seems moved by the ordinance, which is to be voted on within the next few weeks. Army officials here are strongly supporting the measure and say the War Department is interested in it. D. A. Bauden, general manager of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, said last night that he had received a telegram from the Chamber's representative in Washington, D. C., saying that official Washington, presumably the Public Health Service, had asked him to send data on the ordinance and other health information.

Friends of Vaccination Postpone Utah Fight  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence).—No attempt is to be made to have the state Legislature pass a compulsory vaccination law this year, according to Dr. T. B. Beatty, secretary of the State Board of Health.

The State Board of Health and the State Welfare Commission will endeavor, according to Dr. Beatty, to have the Legislature repeal the present state law which prohibits boards of education and of health from enforcing compulsory vaccination in times of epidemic. If the present law is repealed, the enforcing of compulsory vaccination will be optional in the various units of the State, he said. The anti-compulsory vaccination law in 1901 and has remained on the statute books since.

## Situation Now Complicated

Explaining that in America "You may have an executive which is willing to do a great deal for you but cannot because of difficulties" encountered in Congress, Mr. Baldwin said:

"In the early days, the Secretary of the Treasury could undoubtedly have arranged terms with the British Government, but the situation is now complicated because the matter is in the hands of the American Congress. You are not settling in America with the Cabinet at one end or with business men at the other. You are settling with Congress and the Senate, which represent the people of America from one end of the country to the other. In England if any terms are agreed on regarding the debt the Government takes the responsibility. On the other hand, what the executives in America have to do is to endeavor to force anything of this sort through Congress, and in doing so they may be beaten."

The Chancellor said he wondered "whether the position which obtains regarding the debt is as clear in America as in this country." Continuing he asserted:

## "A Country People"

"The great difference between America and this country is that the settlement of the debt in the United States is in the hands of the politicians. We are bound to regard that debt in the most stringent bonds you can possibly imagine."

Mr. Baldwin described Americans as "a country, not an urban, people." "They have men of our way of thinking in the eastern states," he said, "but that does not cut any ice at all with regard to the other parts of America."

"If you look at the Senate, you will find that the majority of the members come from the agricultural and pastoral communities, and they do not realize the existing position with regard to the meaning of the international debt."

"The bulk of the people in America have no acquaintance with it. Great Britain lives on international trade, but in America this is not so. The people in the west merely sell wheat and hope another produces and take no further interest in connection with the international debt or international trade."

"They are in very much the same frame of mind we used to be in regarding reparations, when a large number of people in this country thought that Germany would send bags of gold every Saturday night until the money was paid up. A great many people in America think that all we have to do is send money over there."

## Root of Difficulty

"The debt can only be funded on such terms as can be got through Congress and the Senate, and that is the root of the difficulty with which we are now faced."

Mr. Baldwin asserted that he might say more, but was obliged to discuss the question with the Cabinet. Mr. Baldwin said that unless an arrangement were arrived at by which an agreement between the American Debt Funding Commission and the British Government were approved and ratified by Congress before March 4 the matter would be deferred until the end of the year. There was no chance, he said, of new proposals being put forward previous to March 4, because the funding commission in America had put forward the only proposals which were thought to have a chance of acceptance by Congress.

"They have gone to the limit in what they are likely to propose," he said.

"If no agreement is come to now the whole thing falls to the ground," Mr. Baldwin added. "The American commission was appointed and closely tied up by Congress—not given more favorable terms than those you are already familiar with. Those terms are perfectly impossible because they mean we would pay something like 8 per cent."

He believed the American people thought they had been generous in their offer, but the English people did not take that view.

"Unless Congress agrees to what the commission already has proposed, we shall have to continue paying what we are paying now," the Chancellor went on. "It is a matter of opinion whether it will be possible to find all this money for many years to come."

Mr. Baldwin intimated that unless



the debt were funded, Great Britain would continue paying 5 per cent interest. "We are pledged up to the hilt to pay it, and also to pay back all the capital," he said.

**Dollar Depreciating**  
Questioned by English correspondents whether a stage had been reached when, according to the present outlook no better terms could be hoped for, Mr. Baldwin replied:

"Yes, I think that is so. On the commission's terms of 3 1/2 per cent, Mr. Baldwin pointed out, Great Britain would have to pay £31,000,000 yearly, which might be relieved to a certain extent by an improved position of the sovereign in exchange."

"All the best opinion in New York," he said, "believes that the pound and the dollar will go to parity pretty soon. The way in which the pound has been going up is very remarkable, but there are good judges who think it is not so much the appreciation of the pound as the depreciation of the dollar."

Mr. Baldwin expressed the belief that the strain of paying 5 per cent interest on the whole debt would be greater than this country could carry. This was a "ghastly thought," he added, but there was no doubt about it.

"I should like to point out," the Chancellor continued, "that what America has offered represents an immense advance in American opinion in a very short time. It was not thought possible that Congress would

be willing to 'eat' its own legislation and give terms subsequently reducing the percentage to be paid to 3 1/2 per cent over a series of years. The original terms of Congress, with the sinking fund, really represented about 6 per cent."

Mr. Baldwin thought there could be no more opportunity than the present to offer terms in order to change opinion in Britain's favor.

**Great Kindness Shown**  
"The debt has got on the nerves of the American people, and the word 'cancellation' makes them shy all along the line," he added.

The Chancellor hinted that any reduction in the British budget would depend entirely upon whether a settlement with America was effected, and the financial position generally.

Too much could not be said about the cordial reception of the mission in America, he concluded. The kindness there had been extraordinary, an atmosphere of good will prevailed throughout, and everyone was assured that the visit would do an immense amount of good in furthering the relations between the two countries.

## INTEREST AT 3 P. C. FOR FIRST 10 YEARS ASKED OF ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

this Congress expires on March 4, the White House spokesman announced.

It was explained that the British delegation had come back to London well informed of the attitude of the Administration toward the British obligation of rising \$4,500,000,000 to the United States. The British commission, it was stated, made a proposal, which it was not believed could win the approval of Congress and the American representatives thereupon made a counter proposal.

**Colonel Harvey's Efforts**

The White House spokesman stated that Col. George W. Harvey, American Ambassador to London, had played an important part in the negotiations leading up to the submission of the proposal of the American commission. It was to be expected, it was stated, that Mr. Harvey would continue to keep in close touch with the situation, though he has no special authority to conclude any arrangements for this Government.

The British attitude is to be reported to the American commission next week through Sir Auckland Geddes, Ambassador to the United States from Great Britain.

Announcement from London that it was thought Mr. Baldwin would not have to return to the United States, was interpreted here to mean that the British Government was quite as hopeful of the quick success of the negotiations.

**Administration Stands Firm**

The Administration, in spite of the attitude of Congress, is standing firmly by its announced do-nothing-at-this-time program in regard to foreign affairs. With all due respect to members of Congress, it was pointed out at the White House that whatever resolution members of either House might introduce or whatever policies they might urge do not carry weight, but when the President or the Secretary of State enunciates a purpose or a policy it is the Government speaking. There is no other voice that counts. It was said that the President further added that the nation must observe the proprieties.

In regard to a world conference, it was asked by the spokesman for the President how it was possible to have one without the arrogation of superiority. How is it possible, he demanded, to say to France, you should not go into the Ruhr or to Germany, you should yield to France? The Administration is taking a sane and normal position with the knowledge that it is ready to be helpful when the time is right. The feelings, sensibilities and honor of other foreign nations have to be considered, it was pointed out.

**Position of League**

If anything could be done, there was the League of Nations, said the spokesman for the President, and he had not noticed that it had been active. To be sure, it is said, if the United States had been a member conditions would have been bettered by the Administration. It was further stated that the decision would have had to be unanimous and how would it have been possible to obtain unanimity?

This line of discussion at the White House following the meeting of the Cabinet and when the Administration was well informed of the purpose of W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, to introduce a resolution on Monday requesting the President to call a world economic conference, and the action of W. W. Chalmers (R.), Representative from Ohio, in introducing a resolution in the House asking the President to call a world peace conference, is taken as notice to Congress and to the public that the President has no intention of calling a world conference at this time.

Moreover, it was given out at the same time that the President will leave Washington directly after March 4, and the Secretary of State has already announced that he is going to South America. Both of these officials, without whom nothing regarding a world conference could be done, will be absent from the capital for almost two months, if their present plans carry.

**UNBALANCED BUDGET PASSED BY DEPUTIES**

PARIS, Jan. 27. (By The Associated Press)—By making a special effort, the Chamber of Deputies last night voted the 1923 budget. It did not, however, balance the budget, leaving that task to the finance committee, which will seek ways and means to effect an equilibrium next week. (The total sum voted is \$2,958,000,000 francs.)

One clause of the budget measure demands the suppression of 15,000 additional state employees. The number of effectives in the French Army provided for by the budget is fixed at 630,000, including auxiliaries and all men on leave or absent for any cause.

## GERMANS TO MOVE CUSTOMS HOUSES

If French Occupy Them This Step Will Be Taken—Public Gatherings Forbidden

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Jan. 27.—The French and Belgians are working hard at the completion of the customs boundary around the Ruhr Valley. Detachments of various divisions have been stationed in the interior, en route to the main points of the new line indicated in yesterday's dispatch. The new border line in the north is the small river Lippe. Dorsten, a small town on the bank of the Lippe, has been occupied by a detachment of the Belgian bicycle company, known as the "Black Devils"—the name which the Germans gave them during the war and which they have adopted since then. The captain in charge of the detachment said that he believed the Belgian bicycle company, known as the "Black Devils"—the name which the Germans gave them during the war and which they have adopted since then. The captain in charge of the detachment said that he believed the Belgian bicycle company, known as the "Black Devils"—the name which the Germans gave them during the war and which they have adopted since then.

The Belgians had not yet received orders to occupy the Customs House or to commence collecting customs, but the German customs officials told the Christian Science Monitor correspondent later that if Belgians attempted this, the Customs House would be removed to the other side of the river into unoccupied Germany, and all the merchants would be informed that the customs duty would have to be paid there. The correspondent saw nine baby tanks en route to the north. They were on motor lorries and were carefully covered by canvas hoods. All the road crossings near the new customs border line are occupied by soldiers, who eye every vehicle carefully. On his way to the north the Monitor representative crossed at least 20 railway lines, but not a single train was to be seen, although the mining and industrial center of the Ruhr district was not far.

The French so far have limited their activities to the branch in the north from Duisburg via Gerhausen to Recklinghausen—the latter station occupied by them yesterday—and to the southern branch from Düsseldorf via Werden to Heisingen, securing for themselves two safe lines for their reinforcements and supplies. About 4000 French railway officials are en route for the Ruhr district.

**FRENCH MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLANS OF GREAT SEVERITY**

(Continued from Page 1)

What new measures should be taken in view of continuation of the German resistance. It had generally been expected that the new High Commissioner, and his return to Paris at this time was unexpected.

**Partial Martial Law in Bavaria**

MUNICH, Jan. 27. (By The Associated Press)—Bavaria was under a modified form of martial law today as a means of preventing week-end meetings of the National Socialists and the Fascists. The Premier, Herr von Krieger, requested that the leaders of these groups be placed under arrest. The police, however, refused to do so, and the Premier then issued a decree placing the leaders of these groups under arrest. The police, however, refused to do so, and the Premier then issued a decree placing the leaders of these groups under arrest.

**Italian Workmen Protest**

By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 27.—The Italian Federation of Workmen has advised the trade unions and all other workmen associations to oppose the dispatch of workmen to the Ruhr Valley where French occupation is maintained, because they fear that Italian aid might be interpreted as a support of France's military sanctions, which render the solution of the reparations problem the more difficult.

**French Take American Zone**

COBLENZ, Jan. 27. (By The Associated Press)—The Coblenz area of occupied Germany, held by American troops since the establishment of the allied watch on the Rhine, was turned over to the French at noon today.

**FARMERS SOUNDING EARLY HELP CALLS**

In anticipation of spring, calls are already being received for help at the office of the State Department of Agriculture and the department is urging early registration of applicants for farm work. One position now available is for expert in the large commercial fruit farm and there are many openings for men to do general work. Last year the department placed 300 men and women in lucrative positions, charging no fee for the placement work.

**NEW BROADWAY SKYSCRAPER**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Downtown New York is to have a new 23-story Broadway office building to cost \$4,600,000. It will be built at Broadway and Liberty Street by the Fred T. Ley Company, who bought the site from the Guarantee Trust Company. Work on the structure will be started March 1.

**Bibles**

Large assortment, low prices, various versions, languages and bindings.

Send for Catalogue—B

Massachusetts Bible Society

41 Bromfield St., Boston

Mail Address 18 Bowditch St.

## MUSIC

"Die Walküre"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Wagner's "Die Walküre" at the Boston Opera House last evening. The cast:

Wotan.....Georges Baklanoff  
Fricka.....Marie Claffess  
Hunding.....Edouard Coirault  
Sieglinde.....Grace Holst  
Brünnhilde.....Forest Lamont  
Cyrena van Gordon  
Conductor, Giorgio Polacco

Wagner, it seems, has failed to draw the public to the Auditorium in Chicago this season. "Die Walküre" and "Parsifal" were the only works of his presented, and they received only three performances each in a season that ran from November through the greater part of January. The management, therefore, is said to be considering the omission of Wagnerian opera from its repertory, to make place, presumably, for more representations of "Enigouritchka," "Carmen" and the Italian. The reflection, there is reflection, is on the public of Chicago rather than on the company, if last night's performance was a fair sample. True, there was nothing that could be described as of surpassing brilliance, but there was a well-rounded production in which the music was to be heard, the acting, instrumental music and mounting into a harmonious work of art; and this, we have been given to understand, was what the creator of music drama intended. Last night's audience made clear its appreciation. Whether viewed as a profound, ethical document, the Russian form of musical art, as the second chapter of a tract on socialism, or merely as an entertainment, the opera evidently satisfied.

But does this mean that Boston has more musical appreciation than Chicago? It would hardly be safe to say so. In view of Boston's operatic history, the audience of last evening was large; but one observer remarked that at the second performance the audience probably would be less numerous, and if a third were attempted, the audience would recall those of the Russian company's engagement. Likely enough the Wagnerian audience in Boston and elsewhere comprise a small and practically fixed percentage of the population, so that the number of times a Wagner music drama can be given depends on the size of the audience that would bring it. It is to be increased. Of course it takes some thought to hear such works.

Those who go to "shows" rather than read books, because it requires no effort, will perhaps be persuaded only slowly to change their ways. But Wagner, far easier to follow than the traditional Italian, because he has something to say, and everything contributes to the saying of it. Similarly, it is a mistake to think that singers who are good, but not perhaps brilliant, can do better with the aria-duet-chorus product. Wagner helps his singers as much as his librettists.

There were distractions that easily might have been avoided last night. There was no need, for example, to indicate by a horse's waving muzzle the proximity of the Valkyrs' stable. It would have been more effective to let the music describe the flight of the war maidens, instead of bringing in paper doll imitations. One slip among the brasses is excusable, but it would seem that the whole section might have been strengthened before this stage of the season. Yet these were minor defects. The performance, as the whole, was impressive. Mr. Polacco conducted with understanding, and the strings and wood-winds at least were pliable under his baton.

Mr. Baklanoff was in fine voice. It is no reflection on Miss Van Gordon's singing, which was excellent, to say that she was not conspicuous for her good acting. Mr. Lamont, while not conspicuously a "hero," sang and acted sincerely. The enunciation of all was excellent. Many lines were understood, even by hearers who knew little of German, more easily than most singing in English. Tonight, "Trovatore."

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow late tonight or Sunday; rising temperature Sunday; fresh north to east winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy, snow late tonight or Sunday; somewhat warmer Sunday; fresh north to east winds.

Northern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday cloudy and unsettled, probably snow and warmer; fresh north, shifting to east winds.

**Weather Outlook**

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The district which passed over the Middle Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

## HIGH COAL PRICES LAID TO MONOPOLY

Mr. Maurer Says "Big Eight" Is in Control of 70 Per Cent of Nation's Entire Output

Monopoly control of the anthracite coal mines is the cause of prevailing high coal prices, declares James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, an organization with a membership of about 500,000 men. Mr. Maurer spoke last night before the Twentieth Century Club, and will speak Sunday night at the Ford Hall Forum on the subject of coal prices.

"To a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor," he emphasized, "the fact, as presented in the recent report of the United States Coal Commission, that there are only 174 producers of anthracite, and eight of these control 70 per cent of the whole output." The high profit taken by these eight companies, Mr. Maurer says, is responsible for the present excessive cost of anthracite.

Incidentally, Mr. Maurer asserted that prohibition was proving a great benefit to Labor in Pennsylvania, both to individuals and to unions, in the conduct of the business with employees. The showing Labor made in anthracite and bituminous strikes was largely due to the increased Labor prosperity that followed the dry era. "The majority of the workers in Pennsylvania are 'dry,' I think, and though I do not wish to take issue with the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, it is my personal opinion that prohibition has come to stay, especially now that its benefits are being appreciated by Labor. Continuing, he said:

It has been said that many men make home brew who cannot buy liquor. In my experience those workers who have done so have generally given the matter up after a certain period, in disgust. Prohibition puts money in the worker's pocket.

**Same Wages, Higher Prices**

Mr. Maurer intimated that sometimes Labor organizations "passed wet" resolutions out of sympathy with the affiliated brewery workers, who were well liked and popular as a whole with other workers. If deferred on personal beliefs, the prohibition question would bring a nation of Labor, it is my personal opinion that prohibition has come to stay, especially now that its benefits are being appreciated by Labor. Continuing, he said:

It has been said that many men make home brew who cannot buy liquor. In my experience those workers who have done so have generally given the matter up after a certain period, in disgust. Prohibition puts money in the worker's pocket.

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Massachusetts "blue sky" law was successfully invoked in connection with alleged misrepresentations to prospective investors by the bankrupt James W. Elliott Business Builders, Inc., promoters of the Manhattan Piggy Wiggy Stores, according to a witness who testified in the present case before Magistrate George W. Simpson in the Commercial Courts of Special Sessions.

Horace Sidney Pope of Newton, Mass., formerly sales manager for Elliott, appeared as a State's witness against the Business Builders. He is now dealing in automobile accessories in Boston. He told of writing a booklet for the Business Builders in March last year which was alleged to have made false claims about corporation's stockholdings. Pope was questioned by David H. Lehman, representing creditors in the bankruptcy proceedings upon the complaint of Mrs. Marie C. Mackie of 472 Central Park West.

Mr. Lehman summoned James W. Elliott and William C. Bentley, the promoters of the bankrupt concern, under section 952 of the penal code covering publication of false advertisements about securities. The witness, Mr. Pope, testified that some time after he had written the booklet, Mr. Bentley told him that 10,000

**Glance Behind Scenes**

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in 1920, paid dividends of 190 per cent. It has since then paid no dividends, and its stock is now selling at 10 cents.

## DR. BUTLER ASKS RESPECT FOR LAW

Educator Says Violations Result From Belief That Rights Are Interfered With

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27. (By The Associated Press)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in an address at the annual midwinter meeting of the Ohio State Bar Association, linked the prohibition amendment with the fifteenth addition to the Constitution of the United States, granting Negro suffrage, as "two important and law-made influences which now are making, and seem likely long to make for lawlessness in American life."

The subject of his address was "Law and Lawlessness." He said:

In form and in fact, and judged by all the usual tests and standards, these two amendments are part of the organic law, and with all the rights and authority which attach thereto. Nevertheless, they are not obeyed by large numbers of highly intelligent and morally sensitive people, and there is no likelihood that they ever can be enforced, no matter at what cost of money or of effort, or at what cost of infringement or neglect of other equally valid provisions of the same constitution.

The practical question is not whether the colored man should vote in the southern states, but whether the American people frankly will face the problem presented by the nullification throughout a large part of the land of a most important provision of the Constitution of the United States.

**MASSACHUSETTS "BLUE SKY" LAW SUCCESS, SAYS WITNESS**

Testimony in New York Shows How It Was Invoked in Connection With Business Builders Inc. Operations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Massachusetts "blue sky" law was successfully invoked in connection with alleged misrepresentations to prospective investors by the bankrupt James W. Elliott Business Builders, Inc., promoters of the Manhattan Piggy Wiggy Stores, according to a witness who testified in the present case before Magistrate George W. Simpson in the Commercial Courts of Special Sessions.

Horace Sidney Pope of Newton, Mass., formerly sales manager for Elliott, appeared as a State's witness against the Business Builders. He is now dealing in automobile accessories in Boston. He told of writing a booklet for the Business Builders in March last year which was alleged to have made false claims about corporation's stockholdings. Pope was questioned by David H. Lehman, representing creditors in the bankruptcy proceedings upon the complaint of Mrs. Marie C. Mackie of 472 Central Park West.

Mr. Lehman summoned James W. Elliott and William C. Bentley, the promoters of the bankrupt concern, under section 952 of the penal code covering publication of false advertisements about securities. The witness, Mr. Pope, testified that some time after he had written the booklet, Mr. Bentley told him that 10,000

shares of Urban Motion Pictures Industries, Inc. stock, mentioned in the booklet, had been sold. The complaint alleged that, although the Business Builders Corporation claimed to own 20,000 of Urban pictures common stock and 10,000 shares of Carlisle Tire Corporation, common, no such ownership actually existed.

Pope at one juncture of the proceedings stated he hoped "to see Elliott behind prison bars," a remark which many of the creditors applauded. Counsel for the defendants charged that the witness had made threats against their clients. When it was shown that Pope had borrowed \$4000 from the corporation before he was dismissed last October, Pope said he did not now owe it a cent. He identified a certified statement filed by the business builders with the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities which, it is charged, contains false statements.

Mrs. Mackie was called to the stand but was not examined, the hearing being adjourned until Friday, Feb. 2, at 9 a. m.

**The Original BOOK MARKER**



## WOMEN ENGINEERS WINNING SUCCESS

Big Field Open to Them, Declares Dean of Colorado College

BOULDER, Col., Jan. 18 (Special Correspondence)—"Women engineers are making excellent records on some of the largest engineering projects in this country; a vast field is open to women in civil, electrical, chemical, geological, architectural, naval, ceramic, mechanical, and all other branches of the engineering profession," declares Herbert S. Evans, dean of the College of Engineering, University of Colorado.

"Mockers at the idea of women engineers are only those who fail to realize that all the engineering projects of the world must take definite form on blueprints before an ounce of muscle or brawn can be used," Dean Evans pointed out in a recent interview. "Great engineers do the plan work that must precede all manual labor put into actual construction. Thorough training in all phases of engineering theory and experiment is necessary, and women have proved themselves capable of acquiring this training and of using it to the end of marked success in the practical field. Trained minds of women are just as capable of coping with practical engineering problems as are the trained minds of men. Expert draftsmen and planners must be efficient in figuring details as well as broad outlines of projects. The success of women in the engineering profession may be due to the fact that some of the most brilliant women entering the universities of our country take up engineering courses. Opportunities in the field are fully as good for women as for men."

### Many Women Engineers

Nearly 300 women are now engaged on practical engineering projects. Many of them are members of the American Society of Women Engineers, organized in December, 1918, by two University of Colorado girls, Lou Alta Melton, and Hilda Counts.

Here are some of the American college women who have entered engineering:

Lou Alta Melton-Merrill, C. E., 1920, University of Colorado, has been with the United States Bureau of Public Roads, holding responsible positions in Denver, in Missoula, Mont., and in San Francisco, on Government engineering projects, specializing in bridgebuilding.

Hilda Counts, E. E., 1919, University of Colorado, was with the Westinghouse General Electric Company in Pittsburgh, in constant touch with the highest officials of the company for three years. The call of the west brought her back to Colorado last fall to take employment in the engineering department of the Western Light & Power Company, which serves northern Colorado.

Elsie Evans, C. E., 1920, University of Colorado, worked her way through school as secretary to the dean of the college of engineering. Work with H. S. Crocker, consulting engineer, Denver, has brought her signal success.

Minette Eihelma, Frankenberg, C. E., 1903, University of Colorado, has achieved success in Salt Lake City.

Jacqueline Given, a junior in chemical engineering at the University of Colorado, is an example of the possibilities of making expenses while carrying a heavy schedule of college work in technical subjects.

Hazel Quick, secretary-treasurer of the American Society of Women Engineers, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1915, is statistical supervisor of the Michigan State Telephone Company in Detroit.

Aida Wilson, C. E., '23, Iowa State College, is in charge of the drafting room of the Iowa State Highway Commission at Ames, Ia.

Dorothy Hanchett, University of Michigan 1917, works with the city engineer of Flint, Mich.

Mrs. Jesse Hayes, Stanford University, Cal., is with the Chinese-American International Trading Corporation, Shanghai.

Ginette Leclerc, graduated from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, sent here by the French High Commission, and Harriet Faurer of Paris, graduated from Cornell in 1922, work at their profession in their home country.

Victoria Copeland, graduate of the University of Michigan, is with J. G. White & Co., engineering corporation, New York City.

Kate Gleason, M. E., 1918, University of Cornell, is secretary of the Gleason Works, Rochester, N. Y.

Charlotte Goff, University of Michigan, 1915, is with the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, Youngstown, O.

Margaret Ingalls, University of Kentucky, is with the Carrier Engineering Company, New York City.

Sibyl Walker, G. E., 1918, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, practices in Salt Lake City.

### Great Names Made

"Great names have been made by women in law, medicine, business, and in many of the sciences," said Dean Evans. "Engineering, though some consider it a novel profession for women, is no more novel than any other profession a woman may enter."

"Remember, census figures inform us that practically half the workers of professional standing in the United States are women, though the ratio of women to men in the single profession of engineering is about one to 300 at present."

## FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

Inc. 1861  
6 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON  
Interest Begins FEB. 1

mittee report places the matter in the hands of the representatives and senators; that they are in a position to obtain all the information they require to guide them in their deliberations and final action.

The Governor said: "There are few private institutions which receive more than properly can be called state aid, for their principal support comes from the public treasury. Exception might be made in these cases to allow a proper time for readjustment of their finances until they shall become self-sustaining."

## MR. LOWDEN SEES DECAY OF NATION DUE TO ISOLATION

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Lowden added: "It offered instead the guarantee of the League of Nations. France said, 'All right.' We refused to ratify the treaty and every consideration to France in the peace treaty failed."

Smith W. Brookhart, who was swept



From photograph © Paul Thompson, N. Y.

Frank O. Lowden

Former Governor of Illinois Who Predicts Loss of World Markets if America Continues to Hold Aloof in International Affairs

## FRAUD ALLEGED IN SHELLAC TRADE

Federal Investigation of Charge Resin Compound Has Been Sold as Pure Shellac

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—A charge that millions of dollars worth of a compound of shellac and North Carolina resin has been sold to American consumers as pure shellac is being investigated by the Federal Trade Commission. Shellac is found in India and Siam. It is the hardened secretion of a tree insect. It costs about 75 cents a pound to the American importer. North Carolina resin costs about 7 cents a pound.

Shellac is used in many industries. From \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000 worth, according to reliable estimates, is sold annually in the United States. The American Exchange National Bank recently pointed out that in 1921 from Calcutta alone 38,258,567 pounds of shellac were exported, 26,258,236 pounds coming to the United States.

"The adulteration of shellac," said William Zinsner, president of the United States Shellac Manufacturers' Association, on whose complaint the Federal Trade Commission began its action, was a condition that seemed beyond ordinary legal remedies.

Last November the United States Shellac Manufacturers' Association, National Varnish Manufacturers' Association, Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and the National Paint Oil and Varnish Association passed a resolution condemning the practice and agreeing among themselves that the term "shellac" on labels or advertising matter means only shellac gum cut or dissolved in alcohol; that if such shellac is reduced, reinforced or modified, the term "shellac" shall be modified by the addition of the word "compound" in conspicuous letters, and that if the shellac content be less than 50 per cent of the compound, the label contain the word "substitute" or "imitation."

Any Idle Money in Your Attic? OR perhaps your discarded articles of gold, silver, and platinum are cluttering your Bureau Drawer. Cash Paid Mail them or bring them to our office METAL SALVAGE BUREAU 40 Washington Street, Boston Beach 782 111 DEXTER BLDG.

## Any Idle Money in Your Attic?

OR perhaps your discarded articles of gold, silver, and platinum are cluttering your Bureau Drawer. Cash Paid Mail them or bring them to our office METAL SALVAGE BUREAU 40 Washington Street, Boston Beach 782 111 DEXTER BLDG.

## Genuine Shantung Ponchees

Thirty-three inches wide, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$2.25 per yard, samples on request.

Walter M. Hatch & Co. 288 Boylston, near Arlington St., Boston



From photograph © Paul Thompson, N. Y.

Frank O. Lowden

Former Governor of Illinois Who Predicts Loss of World Markets if America Continues to Hold Aloof in International Affairs

## FRAUD ALLEGED IN SHELLAC TRADE

Federal Investigation of Charge Resin Compound Has Been Sold as Pure Shellac

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—A charge that millions of dollars worth of a compound of shellac and North Carolina resin has been sold to American consumers as pure shellac is being investigated by the Federal Trade Commission. Shellac is found in India and Siam. It is the hardened secretion of a tree insect. It costs about 75 cents a pound to the American importer. North Carolina resin costs about 7 cents a pound.

Shellac is used in many industries. From \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000 worth, according to reliable estimates, is sold annually in the United States. The American Exchange National Bank recently pointed out that in 1921 from Calcutta alone 38,258,567 pounds of shellac were exported, 26,258,236 pounds coming to the United States.

"The adulteration of shellac," said William Zinsner, president of the United States Shellac Manufacturers' Association, on whose complaint the Federal Trade Commission began its action, was a condition that seemed beyond ordinary legal remedies.

Last November the United States Shellac Manufacturers' Association, National Varnish Manufacturers' Association, Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and the National Paint Oil and Varnish Association passed a resolution condemning the practice and agreeing among themselves that the term "shellac" on labels or advertising matter means only shellac gum cut or dissolved in alcohol; that if such shellac is reduced, reinforced or modified, the term "shellac" shall be modified by the addition of the word "compound" in conspicuous letters, and that if the shellac content be less than 50 per cent of the compound, the label contain the word "substitute" or "imitation."

Any Idle Money in Your Attic? OR perhaps your discarded articles of gold, silver, and platinum are cluttering your Bureau Drawer. Cash Paid Mail them or bring them to our office METAL SALVAGE BUREAU 40 Washington Street, Boston Beach 782 111 DEXTER BLDG.

## Any Idle Money in Your Attic?

OR perhaps your discarded articles of gold, silver, and platinum are cluttering your Bureau Drawer. Cash Paid Mail them or bring them to our office METAL SALVAGE BUREAU 40 Washington Street, Boston Beach 782 111 DEXTER BLDG.

## Genuine Shantung Ponchees

Thirty-three inches wide, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$2.25 per yard, samples on request.

Walter M. Hatch & Co. 288 Boylston, near Arlington St., Boston

decadent civilization of the old countries from utter ruin," Frank A. Vanderlip of New York declared in an address here last night.

The key to European peace, he said, was spiritual, rather than political or economic. He criticized the "insensitivity of America" in the present crisis.

"My observations have given me a pessimistic view as to the future of Europe," said the speaker, who recently returned from abroad. He added:

Those troubles are a state of the mind. Political and economic factors are involved but politicians and economists cannot cure the conditions that have developed. Only a spiritual fellowship, an application of the Golden Rule, can prevent the absolute breakdown threatening the civilization of Europe.

Europe needs only a simple moral guidance for its salvation, and we as a nation should be giving it. The United States today is facing a momentous decision as when we were debating our entry into the World War. But the debating now is on our part in peace, and we are lacking decision while the world waits for us. I believe we are weak morally, as a nation, and the eyes of the world are losing respect.

Mr. Vanderlip spoke at the meeting called to discuss a proposal to establish an endowed non-sectarian school of religion at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Charles Foster Kent of Yale was another speaker.

## News in Brief

San Diego, Cal.—San Diego journeymen plumbers have demanded a wage increase which will bring their daily pay to \$10, and have threatened to strike unless this increase is granted by Feb. 1. For the last two years they have been receiving \$9 a day.

San Diego, Cal.—The first orchestral concert in the history of this city, given expressly for local school children was presented recently at the Spreckels theater where more than 2000 pupils of the city schools had an opportunity to hear a program by the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles.

FEDERAL FARMERS' AID URGED URBANA, Ill., Jan. 27—The farmer of America must continue to stand up on his own feet, meet his own difficulties and work out his own economic salvation, but permanent Government machinery may and should be established to which the farmer can have recourse to tide him over difficult obstacles until he recovers himself. David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois, told a farmers' week convention here.

RUSSIANS PLEAD FOR CATS NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The American Relief Administration has received a plea from its representatives in Kiev for funds to purchase cats, which are bringing 10,000,000 roubles, with kittens at half price. Scanty food supplies are rapidly being depleted by a horde of invading mice.

## ILLINOIS SHERIFF ENFORCES DRY LAW

Vermilion County Official Shows How to Put Teeth in the Volstead Act

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—That the Volstead Act can be enforced effectively in Illinois—which is reported to be one of the remaining key states for the wet—is being proved in Vermilion County by Will Timm, sheriff, who took office Dec. 9, since which time he has conducted 15 raids, which have resulted in destruction of 18 whiskey stills and confiscation of several hundred gallons of whiskey and many barrels of mash and bottles of homemade beverages.

On one of his raids Sheriff Timm found a still of 500 gallons daily capacity that was doing business in an underground, concrete dugout, completely equipped with an electric alarm system to prevent possible surprise. At this place 25 gallons of white mule, 55 barrels of whiskey mash, 10 barrels of wine, and 34 dozen bottles of homebrew beer were confiscated. Since the still was too large to be brought in as

## WORKING GIRLS FIND HAVEN IN CHICAGO ELEANOR CLUBS

Miss Ina Law Robertson Finds Association Which Provides Home Comforts to Young Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Existence in one large city for the young and untutored girl worker has been made somewhat easier by the work of Ina Law Robertson, the founder of the Eleanor Association, a group of clubs organized for the benefit of small-salaried, self-supporting girls in Chicago.

Miss Robertson encountered as a girl the experiences most newcomers in a big city meet. This home problem made such an impression on her that she set out to do what she could to provide a remedy. In 1898 she opened a club with the idea of providing inexperienced girls with a pleasant, home-like atmosphere costing very little. The first club accommodated 28 girls. Today there are five large clubs accommodating 600, another club temporarily closed, and a down-town social center with a membership of 2000. The clubs are located in important sections of the city.

Expenses have been computed carefully in order to make the clubs self-supporting at the least possible cost

evidence, the plant was dynamited, 35 sticks of dynamite being required to accomplish the job.

At Potomac, a village a short distance north of here, two stills were found, and the village marshal, the local deputy sheriff, the town assessor, and four other men were arrested as operators and accomplices. A short distance from this place at Jamesburg, which with Potomac had enjoyed the reputation of being the driest portions of Vermilion county, three more stills were raided and several arrests made. A truck with a load of the finished product was also confiscated.

During the last week of December nine convictions of bootleggers were made in the circuit court here and penalties of from two to six months accompanied by fines of from \$100 to \$400 imposed.

## RUSSO-CHINESE ALLIANCE GROWS

SHANGHAI, Jan. 27 (By The Associated Press)—Growth of a powerful alliance between Soviet Russia and the southern faction of China headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen is seen in an editorial today in which Eugene Chen, personal secretary and right-hand man to Dr. Sun, discusses the cordial conference yesterday between the Canton leader and A. A. Joffe, envoy extraordinary from Moscow to China.

## WORKING GIRLS FIND HAVEN IN CHICAGO ELEANOR CLUBS

Miss Ina Law Robertson Finds Association Which Provides Home Comforts to Young Women

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Existence in one large city for the young and untutored girl worker has been made somewhat easier by the work of Ina Law Robertson, the founder of the Eleanor Association, a group of clubs organized for the benefit of small-salaried, self-supporting girls in Chicago.

Miss Robertson encountered as a girl the experiences most newcomers in a big city meet. This home problem made such an impression on her that she set out to do what she could to provide a remedy. In 1898 she opened a club with the idea of providing inexperienced girls with a pleasant, home-like atmosphere costing very little. The first club accommodated 28 girls. Today there are five large clubs accommodating 600, another club temporarily closed, and a down-town social center with a membership of 2000. The clubs are located in important sections of the city.

Expenses have been computed carefully in order to make the clubs self-supporting at the least possible cost

## SCRIVIVASA SASTRI RETURNS TO INDIA

World Tour Finished, Distinguished Native Discusses Mission and Answers Critics

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Scrivivasa Sastri has recently returned from his world tour which covered in the following order: Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and back to India via the United Kingdom and Europe. The mission cost in all 50,000 rupees, as to which some cities have complained that the same object could have been achieved without costs through the ordinary methods of diplomatic dispatches between one government and another. This, to say the least, is doubtful. Mr. Sastri is something of a statesman, and with the possible exception of Canada, there is every reason to believe that he met success in his way had been dispelled a good many illusions.

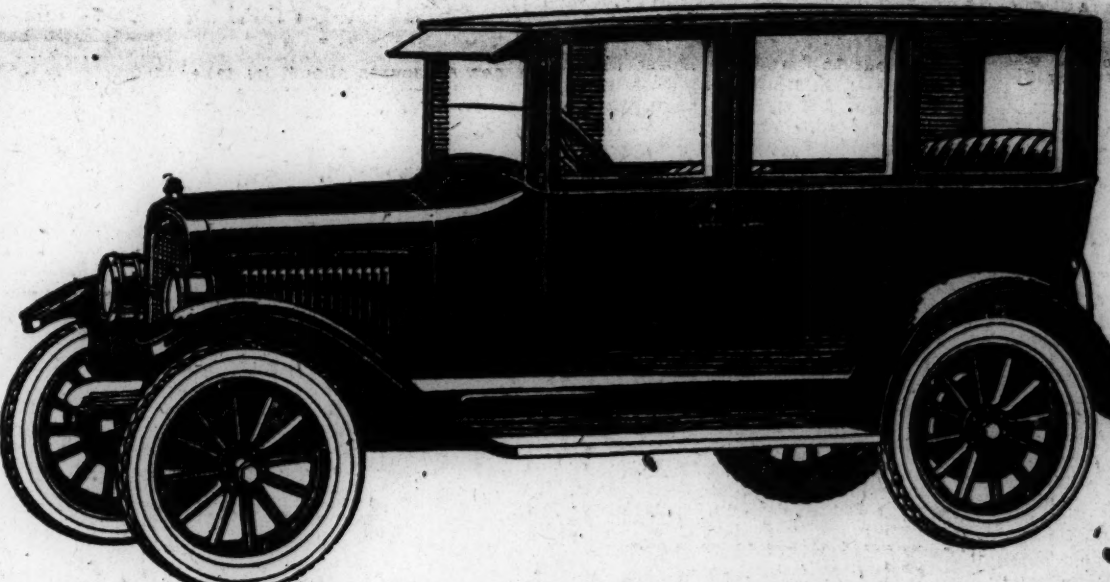
Speaking at Bombay and Poona, Mr. Sastri has discussed his tour and replied to criticisms. One of these was that he had subscribed to the "White Australia" policy, but Mr. Sastri had no difficulty in showing that the "White Australia" policy, in effect, was endorsed by the meeting of prime ministers and Indian representatives which took place at the Imperial Conference of 1918, and that he merely inherited that resolution. He had, he remarked, considerable difficulty in convincing the Australians that behind him there was not a flood of uneducated Indian laborers.

In reply to questions why he had discussed Indian politics in the dominions and criticized other parties, Mr. Sastri stated that one of the greatest difficulties in his way had been "the low opinion in which the character of India and the Indians was held in the dominions, and therefore he presented a survey of what was taking place and had taken place in India, so that the dominions might be able to judge whether India had taken advantage of the opportunities presented them in the matter of responsible government."

He hastened to explain the apparent disrespect shown by Non-Cooperators to the Prince of Wales, and commenting on criticisms passed on him for so continually praising the might and majesty of the British Empire said that the creed that distinguished the constitutional evolutionary party was "faith in India's isolation within the Empire. No man who did not hold that faith could call himself a Liberal."

He hastened to explain the apparent disrespect shown by Non-Cooperators to the Prince of Wales, and commenting on criticisms passed on him for so continually praising the might and majesty of the British Empire said that the creed that distinguished the constitutional evolutionary party was "faith in India's isolation within the Empire. No man who did not hold that faith could call himself a Liberal."

RHODESIA GOLD OUTPUT LONDON, Jan. 27—The production of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in December amounted to 55,737 ounces, valued at £240,084. The output for the year 1922 was valued at £3,111,459.



## Plus Value in Brimming Measure

The New Overland Sedan gives you, we believe, everything that other sedan values of today would lead you to expect, plus:

—greater comfort. Triplex Springs (Patented) which provide riding qualities not duplicated in any other car of the same size.

—greater beauty. The hood is higher. The lines are longer. The steel body is finished in Royal Blue.

—greater economy. Twenty-five miles and more to the gallon of gasoline. Six Timken Bearings in front and rear axles. Long-lived, oversize, first quality Fisk Cord tires. Come in and see the New, Plus-value Overland.

Watch for Willys-Overland advertisement appearing in the Saturday Evening Post

The New **Overland** Sedan \$860  
Touing \$525 Roadster \$525 Coupe \$795  
All prices f. o. b. Toledo

## WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.

Salesroom, 533 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON  
Service Station and General Offices, 109 Brookline Avenue  
Telephone Back Bay 8730

## MAKANNA

MAKANNA SHOP  
209 Berkeley Bldg.  
420 Boylston St., Boston

LAST DAYS JANUARY SALE  
Ends Wednesday, the 31st

Decorative Laces and Linens  
Fillet finger bowl doilies, doz. \$4.00  
Fillet tea cloths, 45x65, 12.00  
Italian chabacans, 12x18, 1.50  
Guest towels, outworn and slit, 2.00  
Outworn napkins, 14-inch, 10.00  
Madras scarfs, set of 3, 7.00  
Fillet scarfs, many sizes, 10.00  
Fillet plate doilies, doz. 8.00  
Italian dinner sets, 25 pc., 25.00  
Antique Fillet sofa-backs, 10.00  
REAL LACES BY THE YARD  
Fillet-Irish-Venice-Yale-Buch 11.35  
Fillet and Irish plot, 10 yds., 11.35  
Mail orders given prompt attention

## REAL LACES

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.



LEAGUE SURVEYS  
ALIEN INGRESS

Would Not Allow Nations to  
Make America Dumping  
Ground for Minorities

A campaign of enlightenment on the immigration situation in the United States is being carried on by the Immigration Restriction League of which John F. Moors of Boston is president and Prof. Robert D. C. Ward of Harvard University is secretary, by means of the collection and distribution of facts pertaining to it. The league maintains an office in Washington, D. C., so as to be in touch with the legislative and administrative authorities of the United States.

The league regards the present situation as critical and dangerous. It is neither against immigration nor immigrants. It is against thoughtless, indiscriminate, and unlimited immigration, letting in more of those who are not needed or desirable than of those who are, and encouraging wasteful exploitation of labor. Now that there is a limit to the number admitted, the league hopes that the country can gradually adopt methods that will give a better selection within that limit and to do better by those who are taken in. As state in an official communication, "We must have people who are not only wanted for our industries, but are sure to carry on our national character and traditions. As W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration, has said, there is a wide difference between improving our civilization with the good qualities that other nations give us, and substituting something else for that which has made us what we are."

One question before the league now is that of the admission of refugees and the desire to do the right thing, both by a stricken people and a country whose serious work to the world might be crippled by the addition of a large number of dependent aliens at this time. In this connection the league has been given to understand that the prospect of an open door to the United States has acted in the past as a stimulus to philanthropy and treatment of minorities whom the majorities in various countries wish to get rid of, and will do the same in the future.

The league has members in all parts of the United States, and national committees of clergymen, educators, attorneys, writers and financiers.

PLANNING BOARD  
APPROVAL ASKED

State Project Described as Aid  
to Traffic to Engineers

Passage of a resolution urging approval of a bill before the Massachusetts Legislature providing for the establishment of a metropolitan planning board as a division of the Metropolitan District Commission was urged upon the American Society of Civil Engineers at its annual meeting in the Boston City Club this afternoon by J. P. Snow, Boston consulting engineer.

Mr. Snow explained the bill, which was approved some time ago by the Boston Chamber of Commerce's committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs and public utilities. The object of the planning board, he explained, would be to deal with traffic problems within the 40 communities included in the Metropolitan District. Other speakers at the luncheon included W. F. Williams, director of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, on "The Engineer in Public Affairs," and Frank B. Saurborn, retiring chairman of the society, on "Fundamentals in an Engineering Education." The nominating committee recommended election of these officers: Lewis E. Moore, chairman; Arthur D. Weston, vice chairman; Charles W. Banks, secretary-treasurer; Richard K. Hale and William F. Uhl, members of the executive committee.

THREE NEW COURSES  
OFFERED TO PUBLIC  
AT NOMINAL FIGURE

Three new extension courses for the benefit of the Boston public and at the nominal figure of \$2.50 each, are announced today by Prof. Arthur F. Whittem of Harvard University on behalf of the commission on extension courses. "The Novel and Short Story" will be the subject of the course by Prof. E. Carlton Black of Boston University. It will be given Tuesday and Thursday evenings from Feb. 1. It will be at the Boston University Buildings, Exeter and Boylston streets and last into May. Lectures on the geographic features underlying the economic, racial and political evolution of Europe, will be given by Miss Margaret T. Parker of Wellesley on Saturday afternoons for 15 weeks at the Rogers Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Prof. Walter F. Dearborn of Harvard is to give the second course on educational measurement on Monday afternoons at Palfrey House, Oxford Street, Cambridge, commencing Feb. 19, and to continue for several weeks.

COMMISSION STARTS  
INQUIRY CONCERNING  
STREET EXTENSION

That an inquiry is now being made into the entire matter of the assessing and paying of betterments and damages, as well as for the land necessary in the widening and extension of Stuart Street by the Boston Finance Commission, Nathan Matthews, former Mayor of Boston, is informed today by the commission, in reply to a public letter from Mr. Matthews demanding that full investigation be given the dealings he had with the city in the undertaking.

made by Mr. Matthews with the city for the land he sold along the extension of Stuart Street. Mayor Curley declared that Mr. Matthews "had received \$570,117 in cash, and still holds property valued at \$344,400, or a total of \$914,517, while the total assessment of his property involved in the widening before the improvement was only \$44,000."

The Finance Commission was invited by Mayor Curley to investigate all the real-estate transactions made under the administration of Andrew J. Peters while Mayor, in the putting through of the Stuart Street improvement. The commission promptly told the Mayor it was doing this very thing. It tells Mr. Matthews the same thing.

WEAKNESS IS SEEN  
IN 'KING LEAR' PLOT

Shakespeare Held Blameless for  
Fault by Prof. Kittredge

Shakespeare's plots deserve the criticism which has been heaped upon them, because they are limp and weak and contain many improbable instances, portraying catastrophes as wild as Aeschylus' furies, according to Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, who spoke last night on "King Lear" in the fourth of his series of lectures on Shakespearean tragedies given at Sanders Theater in Cambridge through the Thomas Dowse fund for public lectures. In discussing this play, Professor Kittredge stressed Shakespeare's compilation, in his plot, of George of Monmouth's chronicles of the historical King Lear and an anonymous play woven around this same character.

The weakness of Shakespeare's plots, however, he said, is not Shakespeare's fault. The real difficulties are in the original facts from which he took his material. He presented all the conceivable incidents in the earlier sources of the story, and brought the play to the only possible conclusion.

We must be more childlike in our attitude toward Shakespeare's plays, declared Professor Kittredge, and endeavor them for the story itself and the reality of the characters portrayed, forgetting the improbabilities of the incidents, for none of these difficulties in the action affect us when we see the plays where they belong—on the stage.

The chief difficulties in "King Lear," according to the lecturer, are the gullibility of Lear, when his two older daughters play high hands for his kingdom by eloquently voicing false protestations of their love for him; and second, the harshness of Cordelia, the youngest daughter, in the beginning of the play. It is impossible to conceive of Lear dividing the kingdom on the basis of his daughters' love, declared Professor Kittredge, as it is to imagine the lovable, devoted Cordelia as the unkind, stubborn daughter pictured in the first act.

MORE SHADE TREES  
ON HIGHWAYS ASKED

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 27 (Special)—The New Hampshire Legislature was given a demonstration by pictures on the screen of what is proposed by the Shade Tree Committee in the way of beautifying the State by the propagation of shade trees. Addresses on the subject were given in connection with the demonstration by John H. Foster, State Forester; Raymond B. Stevens, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives; Nathaniel E. Martin, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Robert P. B. B.

Prior to the legislative meeting there was a meeting of the Shade Tree Committee under the direction of C. E. Farnsworth of Boston and Meredith, N. H. Strong arguments were brought out in favor of the rapid propagation of a plant now under way of planting shade trees along highways all over New Hampshire and in this way making the tourists' passage around the State by automobiles more pleasant.

## Burton Holmes on Manchuria

"Modernizing Chosen and Manchuria" was the travelogue presented by Burton Holmes at Symphony Hall last night, with the aid of colored slides and motion pictures. The amusing native costumes of beautiful silks, worn by the lecturer, were by no means the least interesting part of the program. After viewing the numerous slides and motion pictures illustrating in preceding travelogues, it was a relief to see pictures containing pictures of the present day—coal and iron mining and bean raising being three of the largest in Manchuria. This travelogue is repeated this afternoon. Next week the subject will be "Great Sights East of Suez."

RESTRICTION POLICY FAVORED  
WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 27.—E. M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, defended the restriction policy adopted by that institution, speaking before the twenty-sixth annual dinner of the Connecticut Association of Dartmouth Alumni here last night.

TO BE HAPPY—  
WORK AND SAVE

One of the greatest sources of human happiness is work—but work alone will not make you successful. It's saving something out of each week's earnings that brings success. With success comes happiness.

Your savings deposited in our Savings Department on or before

FEBRUARY ONE  
Will draw interest from that day.

Resources \$14,000,000

Liberty Trust Company

199 Washington Street, Boston

Cor. Court Street

Member Federal Reserve System

"INDIA DRY IN FIVE YEARS,"  
SAYS TEMPERANCE LEADER

Dr. J. Niyogi Declares Youth Have Pledged Themselves  
to Prohibition—"Spinning Wheel" Campaign Grows

That India will be dry in five years is the opinion of Dr. J. Niyogi of Calcutta, India's leading temperance worker, friend and disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, who has been lecturing in Massachusetts for the past several days. The youth of India, according to Dr. Niyogi, have pledged themselves to the prohibition cause and with the active support of the followers of Gandhi, the second point of whose reform program is prohibition, the success of the dry movement in India seems certain.

Speaking, yesterday, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, using as an illustration of

in favor of prohibition has made itself felt and there is an official sanction for the dry movement which would have been impossible a few years ago.

COAL IN CONNECTICUT  
SPEEDILY, PROMISED  
BY GOV. TEMPLETON

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27.—H. T. Montague, traffic manager of the American Brass Corporation of Waterbury, was called into hurried consultation today by Governor Templeton with regard to the fuel emergency in the State. Mr. Montague spent considerable time with the executive before the latter left Waterbury for Hartford, and was in communication with him again in the afternoon.

At the end of five hours' work on the subject, the Governor announced with his characteristic determination: "We're going to get coal into Connecticut, and we're going to get it in quickly enough and in large enough quantities to meet the needs of all the people. We believe we have arrived at the crux of the difficulty as far as this State is concerned."

The Governor admitted that he had asked Mr. Montague to serve on any commission or other organization created by the Legislature to cope with the situation, but was not certain whether he could accept. Montague is said to be the foremost traffic expert in the State. He was offered the place of State Fuel Administrator by former Governor Lake at the beginning of the emergency last fall, but was at that time unable to accept. From what could be learned of the Governor's conference with Mr. Montague, the latter pointed out that the next eight weeks will be the worst confronting the State as far as the fuel shortage is concerned.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY  
INQUIRY BILL FILED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27.—A commission to investigate the present conditions and comparative costs of textile manufacturing in Rhode Island and southern states and the probable effect of further industrial legislation upon the wage earners of this State is proposed in a bill presented in the Senate of the General Assembly yesterday by Senator Sanderson of Johnston, R. I.

Pending the report, it is provided that the General Assembly shall take no action on measures pertaining to industrial relations. The act provides that the commission may subpoena witnesses and require the production of books. The measure is in line with the suggestion put forward by Frederick S. Sibley, vice-president of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, in a paper read by him a week ago before the Providence Chamber of Commerce on the prevailing conditions in the textile industry in New England.

GLOUCESTER FISHING  
INTERESTS ORGANIZE

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27 (Special)—The Gloucester Fisheries Association has been organized here with an approximate membership of 100 citizens identified with the fishing trade, to promote the interests and

The remaining 88 per cent is awakening to a willingness to assume a greater burden of taxation if by so doing they can eliminate the liquor traffic altogether. The hands of the officials, up to very recent months, have been tied but the rising tide of Indian sentiment

New  
A decidedly different—woman's walking shoe!

Originality of line in Walk-Over shoes is making them the most talked of practical shoes in existence.

Moderately priced  
\$7.50  
In Tan or Black

Walk-Over Shops  
A. H. Howe & Sons  
170 Tremont St., Boston 378 Washington St.  
2339 Washington St., Roxbury

affiliations of the fishing industry of the city. The membership of the new organization is composed of vessel owners, business men, skippers and others who are directly interested in the fishing trade or its affiliated industries.

STATE EXPLAINS  
EDUCATION COSTS

Increased Budget Demands Due  
to Growth in All Branches

Reasons for the increasingly large sums of money required to carry on public education in the State of Massachusetts are given in the statistical report of the public schools for the year ending June 30, 1927, prepared by Robert L. Bramhall, in charge of research and statistics for the Massachusetts Department of Education, just issued in pamphlet form.

In 1911 there were 16,433 teachers employed in the public schools of the State. In 1927 the number had increased to 21,108, or 28 per cent. In the same period the enrollment of pupils increased from 546,914 to 655,804, or 22 per cent. The increase in the high schools during that time was especially conspicuous. The number of high school teachers increased from 2728 to 4441, or 63 per cent, while the number of pupils increased from 69,319 to 107,636, or 55 per cent. In 1920-21 the pupils numbered 92,365, while last year there were 107,636, an increase of 16 1/2 per cent in one year.

In 1911-12 the cost per pupil in high schools was \$57.87, while last year this had risen to \$106.73, an increase of 85 per cent. In 1912 the sum of \$12,991,736.94 was expended for salaries of teachers, supervisors, and principals while last year the sum amounted to \$34,180,328.83, an increase of 162 per cent. The expenditure amounted to \$26.89 per pupil in the former year and \$54.84 last year.

EASTERN STAR  
OFFICERS ELECTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—The forty-ninth annual session of the Eastern Star Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star closed here last night. The next convention will be held in Hartford, in January, 1928.

These officers were elected: Worthy Grand Matron, Mrs. Bella Powell, Hartford; Worthy Grand Patron, David N. Seamon, Poughonook Bridge; Associate Grand Matron, Mrs. Helen R. Arnold, Meriden; Associate Grand Patron, Eszra W. Graham, Stratford; Grand Secretary, Mrs. Harriet I. Burwell, Winsted; Grand Treasurer, Mrs. Bertha L. Gallup, Moosup; Grand Conductress, Mrs. Helen I. Williams, East Hartford; Associate Grand Conductress, Mrs. Grace E. Childsey, East Haven.

## LEGION HEAD TO SPEAK

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 27 (Special)—Lawrence Post, No. 15, American Legion, are making elaborate plans for the reception to be tendered to Alvin Owsley of Texas, national commander of the American Legion, and Judge Kenneth M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, on Monday evening. Commander Owsley will talk on "The Aims of the American Legion."

## LABOR BILL DEFEATED

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 27.—The Vermont House of Representatives yesterday defeated a bill introduced on behalf of organized labor providing that where a strike exists advertisement of the fact should be made by an employer when engaging workers.



You begin a friendly acquaintance with a box of our delicious message of a confection of absolute goodness and purity.

A message instantly verified by your very first taste.

The Standard Package at \$1.25 contains a complete assortment of selected kinds, a splendid assortment, pleasing to all.

By mail 10c extra.

CHOCOLATES OF  
Wirth

BOSTON  
Wirth Conf. Co.,  
237 Huntington Ave.

CITY'S SNOW BILL  
\$175,000 TO DATE

Small Army of Men, Trucks and  
Hoses Aid in "Clean-Up"

For more than two weeks the Public Works Department of Boston has had about 3000 men, 100 automobile trucks, and 500 two-horse wagons at work on the streets of the city in an effort to keep the thoroughfares open to vehicular traffic. Joseph A. Bourke, commissioner of the department, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, as far as this year, the city has expended more than \$175,000 along this line.

Commissioner Bourke and the Boston Elevated Railway Company operated, so that in the central commercial and industrial thoroughfares where traffic was greatest the railway company operated two portable escalator snow removers, 28 flat cars, and at times a force of more than 150 men to remove the snow.

Joseph J. Norton, supervisor of the street-cleaning service, acted as Commissioner Bourke's representative during the snowfalls.

The street paving forces helped the street cleaners and the park and recreation department forces were kept busy day and night.

Commissioner Bourke said that in some instances the city day forces were kept working for a week or practically 24 hours at a time. In addition to this, nine contracting firms were employed to keep the outlying and radial thoroughfares clear for traffic.

WELLESLEY TO GIVE  
OPERA IN SPRING

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 26 (Special)—Operetta is the next dramatic event of the year at Wellesley College, and the cast, has been announced although the production will not take place until late in the spring.

"The Singing Highway Man," as the operetta is called, is a seventeenth century play written by Margery Walsh of Morris, Ill. The score is by Lydia Green, of Springfield, Mass., and the cast are: Carol Perrin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Katherine Beaman, New York, N. Y.; Margaret Mullen, Brockton, Mass.; June Scheffer, Princeton, N. J.; Susan Schoenberger, Cleveland, O.; Betty Head, Portland, Me.; Margaret Noyes, Evanston, Ill.; Virginia Reynolds, Lakewood, N. J.; Olive Bond Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ruth Kent, Kingston, Pa.; Naoma Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Katherine Kingsbury, Greenwich, Conn.; Virginia English, Madison, N. J.

CURBING OF CHILD  
LABOR IN THE HOME  
PROPOSED BY BILL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26 (Special)—A bill introduced in the Senate yesterday, purporting to have the objective of curbing child labor at home, would require that children conform to the same restrictions as to age, hours of labor, and school qualification as apply to workers in factories. The bill was introduced by Senator Sanderson of Johnston. It has been endorsed by the Rhode Island Branch of the Na-

## LABOR BILL DEFEATED

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 27 (Special)—Lawrence Post, No. 15, American Legion, are making elaborate plans for the reception to be tendered to Alvin Owsley of Texas, national commander of the American Legion, and Judge Kenneth M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, on Monday evening. Commander Owsley will talk on "The Aims of the American Legion."

## LABOR BILL DEFEATED

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 27.—The Vermont House of Representatives yesterday defeated a bill introduced on behalf of organized labor providing that where a strike exists advertisement of the fact should be made by an employer when engaging workers.

## LEGION HEAD TO SPEAK

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 27 (Special)—Lawrence Post, No. 15, American Legion, are making elaborate plans for the reception to be tendered to Alvin Owsley of Texas, national commander of the American Legion, and Judge Kenneth M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, on Monday evening. Commander Owsley will talk on "The Aims of the American Legion."

## LABOR BILL DEFEATED

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 27.—The Vermont House of Representatives yesterday defeated a bill introduced on behalf of organized labor providing that where a strike exists advertisement of the fact should be made by an employer when engaging workers.

## LEGION HEAD TO SPEAK

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 27 (Special)—Lawrence Post, No. 15, American Legion, are making elaborate plans for the reception to be tendered to Alvin Owsley of Texas, national commander of the American Legion, and Judge Kenneth M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, on Monday evening. Commander Owsley will talk on "The Aims of the American Legion."

## LABOR BILL DEFEATED

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 27.—The Vermont House of Representatives yesterday defeated a bill introduced on behalf of organized labor providing that where a strike exists advertisement of the fact should be made by an employer when engaging workers.

## LEGION HEAD TO SPEAK

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 27 (Special)—Lawrence Post, No. 15, American Legion, are making elaborate plans for the reception to be tendered to Alvin Owsley of Texas, national commander of the American Legion, and Judge Kenneth M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, on Monday evening. Commander Owsley will talk on "The Aims of the American Legion."

## LABOR BILL DEFEATED

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 27.—The Vermont House of Representatives yesterday defeated a bill introduced on behalf of organized labor providing that where a strike exists advertisement of the fact should be made by an employer when engaging workers.

## LEGION HEAD TO SPEAK

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 27 (Special)—Lawrence Post, No. 15, American Legion, are making elaborate plans for the reception to be tendered to Alvin Owsley of Texas, national commander of the American Legion, and Judge Kenneth M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, on Monday evening. Commander Owsley will talk on "The Aims of the American Legion."

national Metal Trades Association and  
the Employers' Association of Rhode  
Island.

The measure is said to be the outgrowth of criticism of the home work system which prevailed in the jewelry industry, exposed during the summer by the Federal Department of Labor. Federal investigators found that children as young as three years were engaged at home in this city and in the city of Pawtucket in bead stringing and similar work at rates of pay as low as 6 cents an hour. The system has since been condemned by prominent child welfare organizations both in this State and Massachusetts and the recent Labor conference at Washington.

The Manufacturing Jewelers' Association protested against the system as being both unwholesome and unfair in the competition for labor, but pointed out that artistic china painting, enameling and fine metal work by hand were sanctioned as legitimate. The new bill, it is claimed, would not interfere with this high grade work, regarded as a benefit to worker as well as manufacturer.

LEADERS TO DISCUSS  
NEED OF UNIVERSITY

The possible need of a state university in Massachusetts is to be discussed at a public hearing in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House on Tuesday at 7:45 p. m., under the auspices of the special commission appointed by Gov. Cox to investigate the facilities and opportunities for technical and higher education in Massachusetts.

This is one of a series of such hearings being held in different parts of the State and the second in Boston. It is desired to get an expression of opinion from those interested in the subject, the aim of the commission being first, to ascertain the need, and second, to be able to present fairly to the Governor the real desire of the people. A hearing will be held in the City Hall, Fall River, on Wednesday evening.

SHIP LINES START  
A PERMIT SYSTEM

What is believed to be the first case of a steamship company instituting a permit system for the shipping of freight, has just been made effective by the Luckenbach Steamship Company, Inc., which operates vessels between American ports on the north Atlantic coast and those on the Pacific seaboard.

Formal announcement by the company says that the system has been instituted to "afford better service to those who have contracted with us for a specific period as well as to prevent an accumulation of cargo at Philadelphia." It applies to carload shipments only, and as yet does not affect goods shipped out of Boston or New York. The line states that freight moving from Philadelphia will still be accepted without permits but will be subject to delay at times.

## CLUBWOMEN MEET

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 27.—The Maine Federation of Women's Clubs met here yesterday. Governor Baxter welcomed the clubwomen and spoke on law enforcement and matters now before the Legislature for action. Forest Commissioner Dana also addressed the gathering upon the forest problem. Resolutions adopted included endorsement of the forestry program and its work.

## DREY RATIFICATION BLOCKED

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27.—An effort yesterday to get before a committee of the state Legislature a resolution which proposes that Connecticut ratify the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was blocked by House Leader Buckley, who had it tabled.

## January Sales

(Fourth Floor)

## Offerings for Monday

## Marked Down Gowns

Tailored Navy Twill or Tricotine Gowns.....	\$25
Navy Embroidered or Braid Trimmed Twill Gowns.....	\$45
Other High Grade Wool Gowns.....	\$55 to \$145
Creme or Satin Afternoon Gowns.....	\$45
Other Afternoon Gowns.....	\$55 to \$145
Fine Duvetyn or Velvet Gowns.....	\$95
Other Fine Duvetyn or Velvet Gowns.....	\$135 to \$145

## Marked Down Coats

Good Serviceable Coats (Sizes 34 to 40 only).....	\$19.50
Excellent Styles, Fine Quality Pile Fabric Coats.....	\$59.50
Fine Selection Winter Coats.....	\$65
Fur Trimmed Winter Coats.....	\$85
Beautiful Fur Trimmed Coats.....	\$125
Fine Fur Trimmed Coats.....	\$150 to \$195

## Marked Down Suits

Smart Tweed Winter Suits.....	\$25
Fur Trimmed Sport Suits.....	\$49.50
Other Winter Sport Suits.....	\$35 to \$129.50
Tailored Pile Fabric Winter Suits.....	\$50
Fur Trimmed Costume Suits.....	\$85
Other Fine Winter Suits.....	\$55 to \$195

## Marked Down Furs

Dyed Muskrat (Hudson Seal), sizes 36 to 40 only, Coats.....	\$150
Black Caracul Fur Coats.....	\$250
Natural Raccoon Fur Coats.....	\$225
Fur Jackets (Hamster or Reindeer furs).....	\$95
Dyed Muskrat Coats (Hudson Seal), squirrel or beaver trimmed.....	\$250

R. H. STEARNS CO.  
BOSTON



GREECE ENDEAVORS  
TO HELP REFUGEESProvides Work for Some—British  
and American Organizations  
Help to Feed Them

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, Jan. 2.—The realization grows but slowly of the state of things in Greece resultant from the pouring into that small country of 800,000 Christian refugees from Turkish territory.

Hubert Digby Watson, honorary treasurer of the British "Save the Children Fund," an organization which is doing magnificent relief work among the refugees, returned here this week from Greece, where he visited the principal centers.

Mr. Watson is a distinguished Anglo-Indian administrator, and is regarded as qualified to observe with knowledge and to judge impartially.

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Watson spoke freely of his experiences in Greece, where he had been given every facility by the Hellenic Government. He found a wonderful effort in progress to relieve distress, but the destitute were so numerous and so helpless that it had been possible to provide at all completely for them.

Disused barracks, camps, schools, factories and churches had all been indented upon for accommodation. Here rations were distributed and help of every kind given. Mr. Watson spoke highly of the work which the American Red Cross and other United States relief organizations are doing. The flour and other supplies they provided had been of inestimable value. The "Save the Children" kitchens are also enormously valued. He spoke with appreciation of the efforts of the Greek Government. In many of the centers he found refugees, who would otherwise have been destitute, in receipt from this source of either rations or of a money allowance. This allowance at current exchange was sometimes little more than a cent and a half (two drachmas) per diem. It enabled the recipient, however, to purchase some coarse bread, which was eked out as it generally was by periodical doles of meat.

The condition of the refugees varied in different localities, but so far misery rather than emaciation was noticeable. Fuel was exceedingly scarce. The sheds and other buildings in which the refugees were housed were often very cold and draughty. The refugees had arrived in many cases with little more in the way of clothes than what they stood up in. Their sufferings were increased by the fact that the winter this year has been unusually severe. Heavy snow fell in the hills round Salonika as early as Dec. 10 and icy winds have since swept down all the valleys from the mountains.

The refugees who are worst off are those from Asia Minor. They consist chiefly of the old, the infirm, and the very young, as most of the others were detained by the Turks. They belong chiefly to the classes of artisans and traders, for whom work is difficult to find. Many of them speak only Turkish, which does not enable them to communicate with the Greeks. Carpet factories have been started in Athens and elsewhere to afford them some employment. Promising drainage schemes to bring large areas of now water-logged and derelict land into cultivation in the Vardar and Struma valleys and in the Plain of Philippi are also projected, and have in some cases been surveyed, but it is not yet known to what extent it may prove possible to finance them. The Vardar Valley project contemplates the reclamation of about 500,000 acres at an estimated cost of something under £2,000,000. The Struma Valley and the Plain of Philippi schemes are smaller. Between them, however, they are designed to reclaim the respectable total of more than 300,000 acres.

Altogether these drainage schemes are capable of affording remunerative work for 20,000 laborers during the period of construction, and when completed should provide for 100,000 cultivators and their families. They are likely to be especially useful to the refugees from Thrace, who are generally in much better condition than those from Smyrna.

The Thracians are mostly peasants who can often be absorbed on the land. They are also, in many cases, in possession of cattle and supplies brought with them from their homes in sufficient quantity to enable them to maintain themselves for at least some months. They include also a much fuller complement of workmen.

The "Save the Children" kitchens are now feeding about 15,000 refugees of whom 9,000 are children, the adults being provided for by the Imperial War Relief Fund. Enough resources are in hand at present to enable this work to go on, on its present scale, until next April, but the need for extension is urgent, and much more money than is now available could be laid out to advantage. The kitchens are all under home-trained superintendence. The subordinates in them are often Russians, themselves refugees from the Ukraine and other districts in which the "Save the Children Fund" has done such good work during the famine.

VALUE OF OFFICERS  
AS FARMERS DEBATED

VERNON, B. C., Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Strong opposition to the Provincial Government's plan to encourage settlement in Canada of ex-officers of the British Army in India developed at the convention of the United Farmers of British Columbia, held here this week. Delegates maintained that men without practical experience should not be encouraged to take up lands under present conditions.

Adverse opinion was by no means unanimous, however, other delegates stating that as the ex-officers receive retiring allowances varying from \$5,000 to \$20,000, they are just as likely to succeed as the business and professional men who have, in many instances, made good on the land.

## B. Altman &amp; Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

**The Fourth Floor** is now devoted in its entirety to those  
Departments whose special function is the furnishing  
and adornment of the home

Interior Decorating      Art Objects      Lamps  
Lace Curtains and Draperies  
Upholsteries      Linens      Decorative Coverlets

(The Art Needlecraft Department is now located in the Madison Avenue  
Section of the Fifth Floor)

The New Importations of  
Marvex Gloves

introduce many distinctive novelties (exclusive to B. Altman & Co.) that cannot fail to appeal to the taste of la belle Americaine

Among them are several unusual and decidedly chic ideas in gauntlets, revealing smartly contrasting effects of white-with-black and black-with-white, some of them quaintly embroidered

Mousquetaire gloves with beaded ornamentation strike a new and picturesque note that will find ready favor

An interesting collection of Spring novelties in Silk Gloves is a supplementary feature of the display

On the First Floor

## New Sports Woolens

for the Spring out-of-doors

provide a display of irresistible attractiveness on the First Floor

Here are colorful novelties from foreign as well as American looms, featuring striking effects in wool and silk embroideries; soft knitted fabrics that suggest the golf course and country club; lovely Scotch tweeds that have in them the mysterious lights and shadows of misty, heather-covered moors; plain and checked camels'-hair weaves; and any number of smart coatings and suitings

For Monday

## French Cotton Ratine

of very desirable quality, in a generous assortment of the present season's favored colors

specially reduced to

75c. per yard

(Sale on the First Floor)

An Advance Display of  
Spring Wraps and Coats

is a feature of special interest on the Third Floor

Draped effects are conspicuous among these new and extremely graceful models, a number of which have recently arrived from Paris. The materials are exquisitely soft and supple, the various silk crepes—sometimes plain and sometimes richly embroidered—being especially favored. Paisley and Persian designs and colors are introduced in trimmings as well as linings. Fur is also in evidence—particularly such soft, delicate furs as fitch, chipmunk and Viatka squirrel

Beginning Monday

Extraordinary Value in  
Fine French Gowns

at \$135.00

will be a feature of special interest in the Department for Imported and Special Costumes, on the Third Floor

For Monday

## Sun-fast Drapery Fabrics

in the popular weights and colors for Spring and Summer; plain and striped, with the desirable high-lustre finish

very exceptionally priced at

\$1.95 &amp; 2.25 per yard

(Upholstery Department, Fourth Floor)



## GERMANS AWAKEN TO FREEDOM ALLOWED IN TZECHOSLOVAKIA

Parliamentary Bloc Is Dissolved—Interference With Schools by Priests Not Permitted

PRAGUE, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The flustering tactics of the Germans in the Czechoslovak Parliament are all but at an end. This is the significance of the dissolution of their parliamentary bloc about three weeks ago. Without exaggeration of any kind, it can be said that this is the most important event in the consolidation of Central European affairs since the signing of the Geneva Protocols for the recovery of Austria.

The German bloc was created about two years ago immediately after their entrance into the Parliament here. It comprised all German parties except the Socialists, and its avowed purpose was to strengthen in every way possible their opposition to the Czechoslovak State.

During the last two years much has happened, within Czechoslovakia as well as without, to demonstrate the absolute futility of the negative policy of the German bloc. In the face of the fact that they were included within the boundaries of a State entirely against their will by the abhorred Treaty of Versailles.

Moreover, the first waves of nationalism have been smoothed out. This means that the masses of Czechoslovak people have come to realize that the German population is a necessary and integral part of this State. This basic fact was always duly appreciated by the Czech leaders, and is indeed the distinguishing mark of the far-sighted policy laid down by President Masaryk. In short, it meant that the Germans, as well as other minorities in the State (notably the Hungarians), have been treated on the basis of equality and justice, and enjoy as much freedom as other members of the body politic.

Prevented Extremist Measures  
This wise policy has had another very important consequence, and that is that it has saved Czechoslovakia from the ravages of Bolshevism on one hand and Fascism on the other. It can be pointed out that while in nearly every other State in Europe, Fascism is in the ascendancy, in Czechoslovakia supporters of a reckless "strong arm" policy are constantly losing ground. A spirit of harmony and co-operation between the Czechs and Germans is beginning to prevail over the ancient bitter rivalry for rule and domination.

Real economic life, which knows no national antipathies, has already brought together manufacturers and farmers of all classes and races within the commonwealth. The German people, it must be remembered, though they are but one-third of the total population, have under their control about 40 per cent of the industries, and are only too glad to have their share of the prosperity of the new State. They know only too well the sorrowful plight of their neighboring countries.

Furthermore, they are not unappreciative of the new freedom which the Republic has given them. A German school teacher told President Masaryk not long ago: "Under the old régime, I had no real freedom, either personal or professional. I was unhappy because I couldn't do what I wanted. In my school, I was not free. The local priest constantly interfered in my teaching, and thereby restricted my professional freedom. But now I am

happy. I can do what I want, and no one bothers me in my school work. This is real freedom." And indeed, it is and of the American variety.

Thus in the German camp not very long ago, there were two distinct currents of feeling. One current ran gradually in the direction of a positive policy of co-operation with the Czech state as it was. This current was strongest outside of political circles, and hence its strength was never fully felt. The negative current, now greatly lessened as it runs into the land of cold facts and realities, once gave a certain appearance of power to the platform of the German irredentists.

Angers for Rehabilitation  
These two currents, representing two apparently irreconcilable opinions among the Germans in Czechoslovakia, did not lead strength to their Parliamentary bloc. In fact, it was only a question of time when the inevitable split would come. A short while ago, the German Nationalists and National-Socialists, dissatisfied with the way things were going, demanded the adoption of sharper methods to push through the German irredentist program. The other German parties turned down the proposal in a manner which left no one in doubt about their true feelings in the matter, and voted informally in favor of co-operation with corresponding Czechoslovak parties. Thus, all but 14 of the 82 German deputies withdrew from the bloc, and thereby recognized the Czechoslovak state as it is now organized and run.

It seems at last that the German deputies realize what the Bohemian Germans whom they represent have known for a long time, and that is, that co-operation within the limits of the Czechoslovak State affords a better opportunity for realizing the program of any political group than intractable opposition and foolish filibustering.

As pointed out above, economic forces played not at all a minor rôle in drawing together the Germans and the Czechs. The first steps to such an approach to the Czechs were taken by German trading and farming groups. Signs of further co-operation on business bases are not at all wanting at present since the industrial crisis encourages consolidation and large-scale production. Under these conditions of co-operation, it will not be difficult to establish the basis for the admittance of German deputies and senators to the Cabinet. Undoubtedly, it can be worked out on the method of coalitions among political parties, according to their strength. At present, the Cabinet here is a coalition of all Czechoslovak parties, from the Clericals on the extreme right to the Social-Democrats on the left. This arrangement leaves the Communists as well as the Germans out of it. But up to the present, the Germans have done everything in their power not to co-operate with the existing government.

The entrance of the Germans to the Cabinet will signify an important development in the internal consolidation of Czechoslovak affairs. The first step was taken in this direction when the German Parliamentary group broke up a few weeks ago. All this augurs well for the political and economic rehabilitation of Central Europe.

## SOUTHWEST RUINS WILL BE STUDIED

Endeavor Will Be Made to Determine Chronology of Prehistoric Dwellings

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence)—An expedition that should prove of considerable interest to natural scientists throughout the country will be made in the near future by the National Geographic Society, for the study of the prehistoric dwellings of Arizona and New Mexico.

The expedition is to be launched as a result of the efforts of Dr. A. E. Douglass, director of the Steward Observatory of the University of Arizona. Dr. Douglass has spent years in the active study of the ruins of the southwest, and has constructed numerous devices for taking borings from old beams found in the dwellings which were once live trees.

The expedition will be to determine the chronology of the ruins from the study of the cycles of wood taken from the beams forming the foundations of the old cave dwellers' homes. Whether or not the society will be able to determine dates of prehistoric habitation, Dr. Douglass thinks.

"However, it is safe to say," states Dr. Douglass, "that the society will uncover many valuable bits of information, all of which will be made public through the pages of the National Geographic Magazine. Seventy-five hundred dollars has been appropriated by the society and the expedition will extend over a period of three years, which will give the explorers ample time in which to make their study."

N. M. Judd will be in charge of the expedition and it is likely that several other natural scientists of note will accompany him. Mr. Judd is at present in charge of the Charcoal Cañon expedition which is being conducted in the northern part of New Mexico.

The party will come direct to Tucson and receive its directions from Dr. Douglass, and will then proceed to the field. All material obtained will be returned here for inspection, and then sent on to the National Geographic headquarters at Washington. Residents of this district have been asked to locate any ruins that appear of interest, and without disturbing the logs, notify the research party.

SIR A. BECK INDICATES METHOD OF ESCAPING LACK OF ELECTRICITY

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 27—Sir Adam Beck, speaking before 200 members of the Ontario Electric Association, indicated that either of two important decisions must be made at once if Ontario is to escape harm through lack of electric energy.

These were that either the Hydroelectric Power Commission must go into the business of generating power by steam plants, or the development of the water power of the St. Lawrence River must become part of the hydroelectric system of the province.

Despite the enormous ultimate generating capacity at the Queenstown-Chippewa plant of 1,000,000 horsepower, there will not be a single horsepower left for sale by 1928. Sir Adam Beck advocated development by the hydroelectric commission of the electrical energy on the St. Lawrence River, to avoid the shortage rather than the use of steam plants. He proposed that the Ontario Electric Association should take up the matter.

BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Pierre Montet, professor at the University of Strasbourg, intrusted with a mission in the Lebanon and Syria, has resumed recently at Byblos the researches which he inaugurated last year with such brilliant success.

To the west of the Crusaders' castle, the substructions of a large temple have been brought to light. Eight of the gray granite columns have already been uncovered and the basement of the edifice has been unearthed for a length of more than 20 meters. This is no doubt the celebrated temple of which the authors of the Byblos excavations have described and of which the image figures on the coins of Byblos in the time of the Seleucids.

ALASKA TO FURNISH PRINT PAPER SUPPLY  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (By The Associated Press)—Negotiations are under way which are expected to initiate the establishment of an important industry in southern Alaska capable of furnishing perpetually a large proportion of print paper demands of the United States.

Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, expects soon to sign contracts with a number of responsible concerns for the purchase of pulpwood from Alaska national forests and for the allocation of waterpower sites through the Federal Power Commission for the purpose of manufacturing both pulpwood and paper.

ASK FOR  
**McLANE'S**  
Beaver Silks

THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL  
"He profits most who wears best"

"The Piccadilly"  
Fourth Floor, Fine Arts Building  
410 South Michigan Ave., Chicago  
SPECIAL LUNCHEON, 75c  
11:30 to 2:30. Also a la carte service.  
AFTERNOON TEA  
2 to 5:30

TABLE D'HÔTE DINNER \$1.50  
6:30 to 7:30. Grilled Chicken, Steak or Chop  
For Table Reservations, Phone Harrison 1975  
"The Piccadilly" Makes its own Bread,  
Pastry, Salads, Ice Cream

## STATE BUYS TRACT FOR ITS VETERANS

South Dakota Will Give Ex-Soldiers Chance to Own Farms

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 21 (Special Correspondence)—A land settlement plan for the benefit of South Dakota married veterans of the World War who are about to finish their vocational training has been decided on by the State, through its Soldiers Land Settlement Board, has made an investment of about \$30,000 in land and buildings, to be repaid by the veterans in monthly payments of \$50 with interest at 6 per cent. Eighty acres of farm land has been bought near Brookings, where the South Dakota Agricultural College is located.

The land will be divided into eight 10-acre tracts, and houses, barns, sheds, and fencing will be placed on each. It is estimated that each project will cost about \$3825. These farms will be offered to veterans now taking vocational training in poultry at the college. The men will be selected by the veterans bureau, subject to the approval of the land settlement board. They must pay down not less than 10 per cent of the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the improvements. As the farms produce more the monthly payments will increase. It is estimated that each man will be able to pay back to the State the original outlay plus 6 per cent interest in about five years. The men are now on the pay roll of the United States Veterans Bureau.

The tracts are suitable for raising poultry and bees, and truck farming can be carried on to some extent. Dairying on a moderate scale also will be possible. Co-operative marketing will be one of the advantages of the colonization project, as the tracts lie within a few hours' run of Sioux Falls, Minneapolis, and other big market points. Co-operative buying also will be undertaken.

Horticultural classes from the college will lay out the shrubbery, trees and lawns. The ground will be broken and cultivated with the college tractors. All the work of the veterans will be under the supervision of farm experts.

BURIAL TO CLOTHES RUSSIAN  
MOSCOW, Jan. 1—Millions of American burials sacks which were brought to Russia filled with sugar, flour, corn or rice for the famine regions are to be made into garments this winter to help relieve the famine in clothing among the poor. The sacks have been accumulating in warehouses since the American Relief Administration shipments began to arrive nearly a year and a half ago.

French Archaeologist Uncovers Ancient Temple in Byblos, Syria  
Orthography Indicates Building Probably Dates From Twelfth Dynasty (2000 B. C.)

BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Pierre Montet, professor at the University of Strasbourg, intrusted with a mission in the Lebanon and Syria, has resumed recently at Byblos the researches which he inaugurated last year with such brilliant success.

To the west of the Crusaders' castle, the substructions of a large temple have been brought to light. Eight of the gray granite columns have already been uncovered and the basement of the edifice has been unearthed for a length of more than 20 meters. This is no doubt the celebrated temple of which the authors of the Byblos excavations have described and of which the image figures on the coins of Byblos in the time of the Seleucids.

The precious jar contains also a plaque bearing the name of a high Egyptian functionary, "Cameo-driver of Horus and of Seth." The orthography of this inscription indicates that it probably dates from the Twelfth Dynasty (2000 B. C.), which is the same epoch as that of the hypogeum which was brought to light last winter at Byblos by the Service of Antiquities of the French High Commission in Syria.

R.H. White Co.  
BOSTON  
A New Shipment of "White Star Brand" Glove Silk Underwear  
Correctly proportioned and reinforced. "White Star Brand" was so much in demand at Christmas we were completely sold out. This is the first shipment since then.

Vests and Bodices.....\$3.00 and \$3.50  
Bloomers.....\$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50  
Union Suits.....\$6.50 and \$7.00

"White Star Brand" Glove Silk Bloomers  
3 Thicknesses Where the Wear Comes  
Reinforced the entire length of the inner side and triply reinforced at the point of greatest wear. Should one thickness wear through, two still remain.....\$5.00 and \$5.25

Street Floor

## OVERLAPPING CHARITY CAUSES MONEY WASTE IN MINNESOTA

Duluth Agencies Are Aided by Community Fund, State and County and Partly Support Themselves

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The community chest fund of Duluth, for which \$220,000 was raised last year, has allotted its moneys for the year 1923. Twenty-three charities and organizations are included, several of which are groupings of subordinate sectarian associations, as in the case of the Bureau of United Catholic charities, covering the 11 parishes of the city, and the United Jewish Social Agency, covering nine organizations. St. Anne's Home for Aged, St. James' Orphanage, and St. Mary's Hospital are also Roman Catholic, and St. Luke's Hospital may be called Episcopalian, while Bethany Home for Children is in charge of the Lutheran Minnesota Conference.

The various organizations receiving aid from this fund are as follows, in rank of receipts: Y. M. C. A., \$47,750; Y. W. C. A., \$33,460; Associated Charities, \$23,980; St. James' Orphanage, \$23,210; St. Mary's Hospital, \$22,300; St. Luke's Hospital, \$10,000; Good Will Industries (Methodist), \$9,950; this being a branch of the national organization of the same name; Jewish Social Agencies, \$9,930; Associated Catholic Charities, \$9,130; Bethel Society, \$9,000; Afternoon Society for Aged Women, a Norwegian society, \$8,600; St. Anne's Home, \$8,600; Girl Scouts, \$5,330; Bethany Home for Children, \$4,800; Lighthouse for the Blind, \$4,800; Americanization Committee, \$3,960; Methodist Union Free Dispensary, \$3,950; Federated Parents-Teachers' milk distribution, \$3,550; occupational therapy, \$3,100; public health, (anti-tubercular), \$2,500; Home Demonstration Bureau, for lessons in better living conditions, \$1,430; Humane Society, \$1,250; Linnea Club (anti-tubercular), \$1,000.

Many of these organizations receive aid from the county, state, or federal State, and all of them partly support themselves. The county as an organization is doing a vast amount of welfare and social work, with expenditures last year amounting to more than \$615,000. This has grown tremendously the past few years, and its growth has resulted in some 15

different boards and organizations, each sufficient unto itself, with the result of a serious duplication of effort and much waste of money. There are some 25 county funds that contribute to this work. It is proposed that this shall hereafter all be combined under a sort of board of control, selected by county officers and subordinate to the county auditor, and a bill to this end will soon be introduced in the state Legislature. The above county expenditure for welfare and relief is entirely aside from the community chest funds.

Some organizations, such as the Salvation Army, which had a campaign of its own, the Boy Scouts, which have raised money for a three-year support, the Children's Home, the Red Cross, which elected to remain outside the chest, and some others, are not in the chest distribution, but expect to come in later if the idea of a chest is continued after this year. The money raised last year was secured with considerable difficulty, and is only about 75 per cent of what was considered necessary for the support of the organizations affiliated with the chest.

Lincoln (Neb.) Organizes Social Agencies Council  
LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Preliminary to organization of a community chest in Lincoln, a council of social agencies has been established, on the board of which are representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Camp Fire Girls, the Boy Scouts, the Red Cross and the Social Welfare Society, the latter functioning as representative of public and private charity. The council will constitute a clearing house and federation to further co-operation in welfare work; to serve as a medium for method improvement; to develop joint action for advancement of reforms; to inaugurate and carry on joint activities.

IDAHO TO SELL WHITE PINE LAND  
State Will Probably Obtain \$48,000,000 for 200,000 Acres of Timber

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 18 (Special Correspondence)—During the past few months special interest has been manifested by a number of the larger lumber companies of the United States in the white pine forests of the northwest. New mills are being erected and new railroads are being constructed into these areas. It now develops that Idaho owns about 500,000 acres of timbered lands in the northern counties of the state, largely white pine, 200,000 acres of which is to be sold. It is estimated that this tract contains 4,000,000 feet of lumber, which, at \$12.40 per 1000 feet, the price recently paid for another tract, will net the state about \$48,000,000.

The retail value of white pine lumber is usually \$35 per 1000 feet in the United States, making the ultimate worth of this tract \$350,000,000. European quotations on select grades of white pine run from \$130 to \$160 per 1000 feet. Lumbermen estimate that the milling cost, to be paid for labor alone, will be at least \$10 per 1000 feet, a total of \$40,000,000.

The white pine tree does not usually grow to enormous size, like the redwood trees of California, but there is an occasional white pine of marvelous dimensions. One tree of this variety milled in northern Idaho, was 207 feet in length, 425 years old and scaled 28,900 feet of lumber. The timber cruisers have discovered on this Idaho tract what is believed to be the largest white pine tree in the world. It measures 7 feet and 4 inches in diameter, just above its base. Its age and length cannot be accurately determined until it has been felled. The tree mentioned above measured 6 feet and 9 inches in diameter at its base.

J.P.N.CO.  
Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.  
Annual Sale  
OUR STOCK OF HIGH GRADE Shoes and Hosiery  
For Men, Women and Children Marked down to very low prices  
25% reduction on buckles of all kinds.  
20% reduction on all wool hose and  
10% reduction on silk hose.  
On our Bargain Table you will find (if you shop early in the day) a larger variety of styles, broken sizes, specially priced at.....\$5 a pair

Watch the Prices in Our Windows IN OUR MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT  
We have some wonderful bargains, especially in sizes for narrow feet.  
49-51 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON 11  
J.P.N.CO.

MARK'S LOW LEVEL  
LONDON, Jan. 27—German marks reached a record of 118,000 to the pound on the London exchange today.

Scott's Leadership in Formal Dress  
PERFORCE, first and foremost for correctness and quality; then a fit that is smooth, flexible and comfortable.

A dignity that always leaves an after-thought in your after-self. Unspoiled by any innovation or faded—our own inspiring productions, viz:  
Dress Coat and Trousers, \$75  
Dinner Coat and Trousers, \$70  
Separate Tuxedo, \$50  
Fresh daily arrivals from our own workrooms—Ready-to-wear

Scott & Company  
336 to 340 Washington St., Boston



## FASCISM SPREADING THROUGH HUNGARY

Movement Threatens to Introduce Awkward Complications in Political Situation

BUDAPEST, Jan. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Whatever may be thought of Fascism and its works in Italy, the growth of a similar movement in Hungary promises to introduce awkward complications in an already sufficiently chaotic political situation.

The dramatic side of the Fascist organization makes a strong appeal to the theatrical instincts of the Magyars. The fact that ever since the end of the war, political liberties have been at a discount here, and that the only basis of authority has been violence, has encouraged the creation of an atmosphere in which the arbitrary methods of Fascism are likely to thrive. Hungary alone of the non-Russian peoples of Europe, has tasted of the fruits of a Bolshevik régime, and the memory of Bela Kun and his merry men, has left a very unpleasant impression on most Hungarian citizens. Any movement which professes to set up an impassable barrier against the return of the Communists to power, makes a strong appeal to the average person in Budapest and in the countryside.

It is precisely here that lies the danger, for Fascism in Hungary has passed under the control of the extreme monarchists and irredentists, men who openly defy the treaties of peace and aim at the reconstitution of the Hungarian state with pre-war frontiers, under the rule of the Hapsburgs. Thousands of law-abiding citizens who would not dream of working for an ordinary monarchist or nationalist league are lending their support to the Fascist movement.

Towards the middle of last month the Fascists held a great national convention in the capital. They determined the basis of their organization, closely modeled on that of the Italian Fascists. To a certain extent, the mask was thrown off; they adopted the name of "Hungarists," and one of the chief speakers was Stephan Friedrich, one of the leading reactionaries in Parliament.

It is not easy to determine the real attitude of the Government to the movement. Admiral Horthy is one of the most eminent figures on the European stage. His sympathies are wholly reactionary. He is the product of a reaction against Communism. To his personal friends, he is known as a convinced monarchist and as an impatient believer in the recovery by Hungary of its lost provinces. Yet he smashed the two attempts to restore the late King Charles to the throne, and he has shown in his official dealings with Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia a spirit of comparative reasonableness.

There are indications that the Fascist movement will not be seriously opposed by him, although, for the sake of appearance, he may show hostility. If so, whenever the European situation gives him an opening, he will probably throw in his lot with the "Hungarists."

It were well that allied statesmen should keep a sharp eye on these developments. Fascism or "Hungarism" in this country is a purely artificial thing; there is no danger of Bolshevism at all. The Bolsheviks have had their day, and that day will never return in Hungary. The movement is one which, under cover of anti-Bolshevism, aims at upsetting the territorial and dynastic arrangements dictated by the Allies at the conclusion of the war.

## TROLLEY COMPANY SAYS FARE IS LOW

Philadelphia Concern Issues Comparative Statement

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—At a hearing before Samuel M. Clement, Public Service Commissioner, the president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, through its chief counsel, presented a statement designed to show that the rate of fare here is less than other cities pay for service less adequate. The statement also contained the warning that improvements contemplated could not be made if the flat 5-cent fare, which Mayor Moore and the city's business associations have been agitating, is made compulsory.

The letter, which was signed by T. E. Mitten, president of the P. R. T., stated that the average rate of fare last year, considering all transfer privileges, was 4.31 cents. This was contrasted with the rate in 1910, which was 4.13 cents, "and cost of operation has doubled since that period."

It is understood that today's session is preliminary to a more detailed accounting of the earnings over the period being considered.

## TEXAS "AD" CLUBS FIGHT OIL FRAUDS

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Advertising Clubs of Texas have pledged their co-operation in the campaign now being conducted by the National Commission of the Advertising Clubs of the World against fraudulent stock-selling schemes, which have had wide range in floating issues of Texas oil companies during the last two or three years.

J. S. Swanson, post office inspector, who has been engaged in the work of investigating oil companies in Texas, reports that more than \$150,000,000 has been taken from investors in Texas oil fields by fraudulent means during the last few years.

NEW CITY MARKETS ASKED  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Edwin J. O'Malley, market commissioner, announces that application will be made to the board of estimates within the next week for two appropriations totaling \$15,000,000 for a Manhattan terminal market to displace the West Washington and Gansevoort markets, and for a Brooklyn terminal market to replace the Wallabout market.

## The Man Who Is Big Chief to Half a Million American Boys

MOST men think they have a fairly big job on their hands if they are undertaking to father one or two or three sons, but there is a man in New York City who not only does his own private fathering, but is also looked up to by half a million boys all over the United States.



James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America

as the Big Chief, James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

Perhaps no man ever served a better apprenticeship to his task than Mr. West. Every step of his career, every condition of his life, seems to have prepared him for the work he is doing today in behalf of the youth of America.

Early deprived of parental care and guidance, "Jimmy" West's childhood was spent in an orphanage in Washington, D. C., an experience which, though it had its hardships and deprivations, was invaluable training for what lay ahead. By the time he was of scout age—there were no scouts in those days—he was practically in charge of a large group of younger lads in the institution, learning leadership, learning human nature, particularly boy human nature, learning to feel a deep, out-reaching sympathy for the child who did not have his full chance, the under-privileged boy who today as then is the object of his active concern.

Earning His Education  
The boy grew up hungry for education, greatly desiring to make something of himself, yet never once forgetting the "other fellow." Putting himself through high school, earning his living at the same time, he still found opportunity to manage a football team, edit the school paper and run the school library. Later in law school he not only did creditable work as a student, but was actively engaged in settlement work, and head of a big Sunday school, as well as the friend and leader of younger boys, whom he took out in the woods and parks for long walks and nature study.

In 1901 Mr. West was graduated from law school and admitted to practice not only in the district court but in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was at this time 25 years old and had reached this height of achievement almost entirely by his own effort. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the Board of Pension Appeals and a little later was made assistant attorney in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Interest in Playgrounds  
Through it all he found time to give service to playground work in Washington. Indeed, when there came a

question of the work being stopped for lack of appropriation, he made it his business to go before the authorities with such good effect that the children's playground became permanently established in the district. Indeed he gave up his post at the Department of the Interior and served

must have a sales organization to secure turnovers of stock," he said, "so California has goods to sell, and advertising, constructive, intelligent and persistent, has brought results. School teachers from the middle west, business men from eastern states and Swiss settlers are learning about California."

## SCULLY TENANTS SEEK PROTECTION

Kansas Lessee Farmers Ask Guaranties on Buildings They Erect on Rented Land

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Tenants of the Lord Scully lands in Kansas have formed a new protective committee and are asking the Legislature to enact a law which will protect them from their creditors. Lord Scully came to America from England over 40 years ago and purchased large blocks of raw lands in Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas. He was forced to become an American citizen because of laws aimed at the ownership of large land holdings by aliens. These laws later were declared unconstitutional.

The Scully estate has 52,000 acres of land in Marion County and 18,000 acres in Butler County. Much of this land cost less than \$10 an acre, and it is now said to be worth an average of close to \$100 an acre. The lands are all farmed by tenants. Some years ago, when the prices of farm products went up rapidly, agents raised the rentals. A protective committee was formed and forced some concessions from the agents and managers of the properties.

The Scully lands are rented without improvements. The tenant has to dig his own well, build his own house, barn and sheds, erect his own fences, and supply all farm equipment. When a tenant is forced to leave he sells his buildings for whatever the new tenant will pay.

With the big drop in the prices of agricultural products there has been no reduction in rentals. They assert that under present prices it takes all the land will produce to pay rent on the land. Under the law the landlord and other creditors may take the farmer's house, barn, sheds, fences, live stock, and all farm equipment and his furniture to satisfy these debts. But a man who owns an equity in some land can call it his homestead and his buildings and fences cannot be molested. There is no question of the value of the homestead law and no one would suggest an amendment that would weaken it. But the tenants of the Scully estate and other tenants in Kansas feel that something should be done to protect the tenant. The rule would only apply to those tenants who are required to erect their own buildings when they occupy leased lands.

Charles Thompson, State Senator from Marion County, is in charge of the proposed legislation. The members of the protective committee from the Scully lands have had several conferences with Senator Thompson and other members of the Legislature and with the Attorney-General and the attorneys are now working out a bill to be submitted to the Legislature that is intended to prevent the seizure of buildings, fences, sheds, and similar farm equipment for debts where the owner of these may be a tenant.

## CLUB BROADCASTS CALIFORNIA FACTS

Thousands of Inquiries Received in Reply to Advertisements

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Six weeks of national magazine and newspaper advertising by Californians, Inc., San Francisco's booster organization, has brought 21,000 inquiries from the east, the middle west and even central Europe. Dr. B. M. Rastall, managing director of the association, told members of the Chamber of Commerce in a recent review of the organization's activities.

"Just as any successful concern

## FUNDS FOR FARMERS PROMISED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE MOVEMENT

Discount Company Now Being Organized Expected to Begin Actual Operations This Spring

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The New Hampshire Farmers' Discount Company is being organized for the purpose of improving credit facilities for farmers in this State. Its promoters are men who have for some time studied farm problems, and for the most part are prominent in the work of local farm organizations, such as the grange and farm bureaus.

The object of the company is to make it possible for a farmer who at present has no cash or credit to extend his farm operations to secure loans at moderate cost, and for a sufficiently long period of time to cover the farming operations for which he needs the loans. The company will begin actual operation this spring, with a capital of \$50,000, subscribed by farmers, merchants, manufacturers and bankers who have become interested in the plan from a public-spirited viewpoint.

The Farmers' Discount Company will occupy a field that is not reached satisfactorily by the Federal Farm Loan banks. The nearest federal bank is in Springfield, Mass., and its operations in behalf of New Hampshire farmers are for the most part limited to those farmers who wish to negotiate long-term loans for the acquisition and development of extensive farming projects. For the ordinary farmer, the cost in interest rates and the cost of investigation from Springfield headquarters make the negotiation of a modest loan on a New Hampshire farming proposition a matter too expensive and involving too much red tape.

Plan of Operation  
The new company will operate in this way: The farmer desires a loan of \$1000 for fertilizer to use in the spring for raising crops that cannot be marketed before late in the fall. He goes to the merchant and buys the fertilizer and gives in payment a note for \$1000 to run nine months at an agreed rate of interest, slightly above the ordinary 6 per cent rate. The merchant indorses the note and takes it to the Farmers' Discount Company. The company indorses the note also. This makes the note a perfectly safe two-name paper and the company gets the \$1000 from the nearest bank, pays the merchant for his fertilizer and the bank has for security on its loan a corporation with \$50,000 cash on deposit in that or other banks under the State, a merchant in active business and the farmer himself. The bank gets 6 per cent for its money and the extra charge of 1 or 2 per cent will be collected by the discount company for the purpose of meeting its expense for giving this service to the farmer.

If the loan is not paid at maturity, the bank of course looks to the company's \$50,000 capital in cash reserve to make good. The company will make good, and in turn look to the merchant who has also signed the note.

In order to assure the integrity of all the notes, the company proposes to set up a system of investigation of the financial ability of all the farmers who desire to obtain loans through this system. Unlike the investigation work of ordinary banking institutions, the discount company will obtain its information at very small cost. In the first place, the merchant who sells the goods will not sell to a farmer who he does not think will pay the note when due. It is designed to have the merchant a stockholder in the discount company in order to increase his interest in the integrity of loans.

Through Farm Agencies  
In the second place, the discount company will operate through the grange, farm bureaus, and farm agencies of all kinds for securing first-hand information by people who are in a position to know personally the

## GARIBALDI'S NIECE SPEAKS IN TORONTO

TORONTO, Jan. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Stating that today in Italy there was a happier aspect, a new energy, and a widespread movement to provide universal education, Signorina Italia Garibaldi gave an address last night on the Fascist movement, to a large audience in the Convocation Hall, Sir Robert Falconer presiding. Italy was occupying a prominent position among the nations, as evidenced by the publicity being given the new Government. "Mah makes the epoch," she declared in speaking of Benito Mussolini, the leader of the Government.

Signorina Garibaldi is niece of the noted Italian liberator, and a semi-official ambassador sent by Signor Mussolini to enlighten the people of other nations on the aims of the Fascist movement. She was decorated for war services by the Italian, French and Serbian governments.

## LONG ISLAND TUBE DISCUSSED

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island Railroad, has had a conference with members of the transit commission concerning the recent proposal of Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for a city-built subway from Jamaica, L. I., to Thirty-Fourth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York City. The conference covered other measures to relieve passenger traffic congestion at the Long Island Railroad terminal in the Pennsylvania station. Engineers of the transit commission and the railroad are continuing their work on plans to solve the problem.

**Houghton and Dutton Co.**  
BOSTON  
We Give and Redeem Legal Stamps

## Jane Abbott Sees Signs of Spring

If you wish to order by mail or phone, Miss Abbott will give you her personal attention.



## There's No Question About It

THE knitted dress is going to be decidedly popular and very fashionable for early Spring and Summer. A fibre thread in knitted with one of pure mohair giving a two-tone effect in Ashes of Rose, blue with yellow and Almond. Made in a two-piece style with the separate blouse which can be worn as a sweater; or in a one-piece model.

\$19.95 and \$25.00  
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.  
THIRD FLOOR



## Almond

IS A delightful shade for Spring, and one of many colors to be found in the new slip-on sweaters of fibre and pure mohair. Not content to confine their attractiveness to color alone, they introduce novelty weaves which are very effective. With a fondness for something different, Miss Abbott has chosen a buff colored slip-on with alternating blue and red candy striped front and back, for the illustration above.

\$3.95 to \$7.95  
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.  
THIRD FLOOR

## The Coward Shoe

## Fine Shoes for Baby

Baby's first shoes are most important. That is why you should select Coward Infants' Shoes. Coward's give the protection and comfort needed, as they are built of softest leathers with typical Coward thoughtfulness and care.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

260-274 Greenwich Street, New York  
(Near Warren Street)



## Mandel Brothers—Chicago

announce, to begin Monday morning at 8:30, two widely noted, eagerly expected selling events:

## 48th February sale of silks

—introducing myriad variations of designs inspired by motifs of Paisley, Persian and Oriental origin and developed in terms of vivid color. The values are extraordinary.

## 33rd February furniture sale

—specializing important purchases of living room, dining room and bed room furniture at savings more remarkable than any in years.

Charge purchases made Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will be entered on February bill, on request.



## ATHLETIC STARS ENTERED FOR ANNUAL B. A. A. GAMES

Great Competition Assured at Thirty-Fourth Meet in the Boston Arena Next Saturday Night

Plans have been completed for the thirty-fourth annual indoor handicap meet of the Boston Athletic Association which will take place in the Boston Arena next Saturday evening and entries which have been received by T. J. Kanaly, manager, from the leading club and college athletes of the eastern part of the United States and Chicago make it certain that the performances in the various events will be fully up to the standard set in previous years. That the program is one which will appeal to followers of these games is amply shown by the fact that all of the available tickets have already been sold.

A change has been made in the program this winter which is sure to prove satisfactory to contestants and spectators. The events have been lessened to such an extent that it is hoped to have the games all over by 11 p. m. All of the schoolboy events have been eliminated with the exception of the relay race between Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter academies, which has always proved to be one of the features of the games in years past. The program is made up of five special invitation scratch events; five handicap events and the usual series of team races.

The five special events will be the 40-yard dash for the Maj. F. H. Briggs trophy; the 45-yard high hurdles; the 660-yard run for the A. P. Keith trophy; the one-mile run for the Hunter trophy and the three-mile run for the G. B. Williams trophy. The 660-yard run is a new one on the program this winter this trophy having only recently been put up for competition and, like the Hunter mile, it must be won three years by some club before becoming its permanent property. That the competition for this cup is going to be keen is assured as among the entrants are M. A. Devanney, Millrose Athletic Association veteran runner and winner of the Hunter mile in 1915 and 1917; G. M. Marsters, Georgetown University, and probably E. W. Eby, former University of Pennsylvania track captain.

This is the third year of competition for the present Hunter Trophy. H. C. Cutbill of the B. A. A. won the first leg on it in 1921, and J. W. Ray, famous Illinois A. C. runner, won a leg on it last year. Ray is out to win his second leg next week, and reports from the I. A. C. would seem to indicate that he is in top form, and, if that is the case, it will be hard to figure out how any of the other entrants are going to defeat him. R. B. Watson, former Kansas State Agricultural College star distance runner and Missouri Valley Conference one-mile champion in 1920 and 1921, has been entered for the Hunter mile by the Illinois A. C. but he will probably run in the 1000-yard handicap. R. B. Bunker, former Bates College track captain and winner of the international two-mile run at the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival in 1921 will be a contestant, as will R. E. Brown, the former Cornell University star, who won the I. A. A. two-mile championship in 1921.

Competition for the Major Briggs 40-yard dash trophy is sure to be close with Loren Murchison, winner

of the event during the past two years, attempting to defend his cup. He will be called upon to face keen competition, as Edward Paul, Fordham University, and J. Rusnak, Yale '23; B. B. Wiesiger, Dartmouth College; and E. O. Gourdin, Harvard '21, holder of the world's running broad jump record, are entered in this event.

William Ritola, United States amateur cross-country champion, is of favorite to win the G. B. Williams three-mile trophy. This is the third year of its competition. G. T. Nightingale, the famous New Hampshire College runner, winning it in 1921, and R. E. Johnson, Edgar Thomson Steel Works A. A., taking it in 1922. Robert Daisieple of the Dartmouth club is expected to press the winner hard.

Two of the handicap events which will receive close attention are the running high jump and the one-mile walk. In the former event it is expected that Capt. L. T. Brown of the Dartmouth College will be the favorite to win. The one-mile walk is a new event on the program, and with R. F. Remer, who finished third for the United States in the 3000-meter walk at the last Olympic Games, and J. B. Pearson of the N. Y. A. A., second to Wilson Plant in the last two U. S. championship meets, and Champion Plant among the contestants, Boston followers will have a fine chance to see the leading American exponents of this sport in action.

The relay races promise to be of the highest order, with the Harvard-Yale varsity two-mile event bringing the program to a close as usual. Yale has been winning these events rather consistently of late, and is a favorite this year; but with C. W. Martin making his initial appearance as head coach for the Harvard team, followers of the Crimson will be interested in seeing what progress he has been able to make during the short time he has been training the men. Harvard will also meet Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a one-mile varsity race, and as Harvard appears slightly stronger than last year, this should be a great battle. The Harvard and Yale freshmen will race a mile as usual, and Harvard is a slight favorite for this event for the first time in a long while. R. G. Allen, who ran such a great race for Phillips Andover Academy last year against Phillips Exeter Academy, is expected to run anchor for Harvard, and if the other Harvard runners can keep within 50 yards of their Eli opponents, Allen is pretty sure to bring the Crimson home a winner.

Boston Athletic Association and New York A. C. will meet in their annual race with Meadowbrook Club facing Millrose Athletic Association, and these will be two fine duels, while the Andover-Exeter one-mile relay will prove fully as interesting as have those of past years.

## Fifteen Golfers Turn in Fine Cards

Each of Them Has Chance to Better 300 in Texas Open

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 27.—Fifteen of the 81 players in the final holes today in the Texas open championship golf tournament at San Antonio municipal links had a chance to break 300 for the 72 holes of play, as against 11 at the first tournament last year. No player, with the possible exception of William Melhorn of Shreveport, La., who turned in a card of 137 yesterday, was regarded as likely to surpass the record of 281 made last year by R. G. Macdonald of Chicago, who did not defend his title this year.

Four foursomes drew the largest galleries today. In one were Melhorn, Joseph Lally of San Antonio, J. H. Kirkwood, former Australian open champion, who were only five strokes behind Melhorn today, and the youthful star of the tournament, Jack Tarant of San Antonio, who had 144 and added Thomas Boyd Thursday in setting a course record of 64 for best ball play.

The other foursomes included J. M. Barnes, W. C. Hazen, Robert Peebles and Frank Sprogl of Memphis, Tenn. Sprogl had 146 after play yesterday.

Somewhat remarkable in yesterday's scoring was the fact that Melhorn achieved a 69 in spite of five 5's during morning play. He recovered with six 3's in the second 18. Hazen, on the other hand, shot consistent 4's. Barnes tightened his play in the afternoon, clipping five strokes off his morning score. Uniformity of scores among the 23 leading players indicated the closeness of the battle for the \$6000 prize money and the title. Three players were tied with 143; three with 148; three with 150; four with 151; six with 152, and four with 153 strokes.

Sunshine yesterday disposed of the early morning drizzle quickly and fair weather was promised today.

## NEBRASKA WINS AT BASKETBALL

Field Goals in Final Minutes of Play Beat Iowa State

AMES, Ia., Jan. 27 (Special).—Three field goals in the last few minutes of play broke a 15-to-15 tie and gave the University of Nebraska a victory over Iowa State College in a Missouri Valley Conference basketball contest here last night. Iowa State led, 11 to 10, at the end of the first period, the locals outplaying the Nebraska in spite of their difficulty in hitting the basket. In the second period Nebraska took the offensive, although the score alternated until near the end of the game, when the visitors' spurt put them ahead.

The guarding of P. W. Tipton '24 and M. G. Volz '25, was close. They forced the Iowa State forwards to resort to ineffectual long shots. Tipton also scored three goals from the floor. Tanager Jacobson '25, Iowa State center, made the majority of the points for his team, caging four baskets. The game was desultory throughout, neither team hitting its stride except in brief spurts. The summary:

NEBRASKA  
Usher, Jr. 10, 10; Young, 10, 10; Warren, Russell, 10, 10; Jacobson, 10, 10; Tipton, 10, 10; Green, 10, 10; Volz, 10, 10.  
Score—University of Nebraska 21, Iowa State College 15. Goals from floor—Tipton 3, Kieper 2, Jacobson 2, Green 2, for Nebraska; Jacobson 4, Green 2, for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Warren 2, Usher 2, Nebraska; Green 2, for Iowa State. Referee—Hedges.

## WASHINGTON STATE WINS OVER IDAHO

PULLMAN, Wash., Jan. 27 (Special).—Washington State College won its first Pacific Coast Conference basketball game last night by defeating Idaho by a score of 30 to 12. The game was a hard-fought battle between the neighboring institutions. Idaho won the three games played from Washington State last year. According to victories taken by Idaho on a recent coast trip, Washington State was expected to lose tonight. Out of 32 attempts Washington State made eight baskets, while Idaho was only able to locate the basket once out of 30 trials. The game started out with both teams playing close ball and it was only through the Cougars' fouling that Idaho had a chance to get ahead. L. J. Schroeder, 24, guard for Washington State, played stellar ball and made seven of the Cougars' points in the first few minutes of play. The score at the end of the first half was 11 to 7, in favor of Washington State. The Vandalls started out with determination at the beginning of the second half, but the Cougars played all around them and they were only able to break through once and score their only field goal. The summary:

WASHINGTON STATE  
Roberts, Jr. 10, 10; Edwards, 10, 10; Friel, 10, 10; Thompson, 10, 10; Loomis, 10, 10; Schroeder, 10, 10.  
Score—Washington State College 30, University of Idaho 12. Goals from floor—Schroeder 7, Roberts 2, Friel 2, Loomis 2, for Washington State; Edwards 4, for Idaho. Goals from foul—Schroeder 4, for Washington State; Fox 10, for Idaho. Umpire—Noone.

## LEAGUE MAY EXPAND

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 26 (Special).—The National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, announced today that the newly-formed New York State League, consisting of Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Elmira, Binghamton, Utica, and Schenectady, may be expanded into an eight-club league. Application was received today from Rome for a franchise. It is possible, however, that two more Pennsylvania towns will be added, in which case the new league will be called the New York and Pennsylvania League.

SCHOLZ IS REINSTATED  
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—J. V. Scholz, New York Athletic Club sprinter, who was indefinitely suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union for failure to appear in a meet last Thursday night, was reinstated yesterday after the registration committee had received a satisfactory explanation for the sprinter not competing.

## CORNELL KEEPS UP IN STANDING

Red and White First Five to Defeat Princeton Varsity Basketball Team

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Yale	1	0	1.000
Princeton	1	1	.500
Columbia	1	1	.500
Pennsylvania	1	1	.500
Dartmouth	0	1	.000

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 27 (Special).—Those persons who have been predicting that Cornell University was going to be a big factor in determining the intercollegiate basketball league championship title this winter are today still firmer in their convictions following the 26-to-18 victory secured by the Red and White over Princeton here last night. Princeton holds the title at the present time, and it was the first time in setting a championship starts that the Tigers had lost.

During the first part of the game it was one of the closest ever seen here, and at half time Cornell was leading, 9 to 8. The guarding of both teams during the first 20 minutes was very close. It was not until about half of the second period had been played that Cornell began to draw away from the champions. With the start of the second half Cornell seemed to be able to break up Princeton's passing game, while the Tigers were not as successful in breaking up the short pass used by the Cornellians. With the second period half over, Capt. J. H. Luther '23 of Cornell threw two floor goals in quick succession, giving his team a lead which the Tigers could not overcome. Throwing in of four goals figures quite prominently in the result, as Captain Luther threw 10 of his 14 tries, while A. F. Loeb '24 of Princeton threw only two in his eight chances. The summary:

CORNELL  
Capron, Jr. 10, 10; Loeb, 10, 10; Dickerson, 10, 10; Loeber, 10, 10; G. Gaines, 10, 10; Kieffer, 10, 10; Kieffer, 10, 10; Kieffer, 10, 10.  
Score—Cornell University 26, Princeton University 18. Goals from floor—Luther 10, Kieffer 2, Capron 2, for Cornell; Loeb 2, Gaines 2, for Princeton. Goals from foul—Luther 10, for Cornell; Loeb 2, for Princeton.

## WOMEN SET UP NEW RECORDS

Iowa State Wins Two-Mile Relay Race in Men's Events

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Records were set for women in the 50-yard dash and the running high jump for the first time in the history of sanctioned amateur athletic meets under the auspices of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the sixth annual handicap games of the Illinois A. C. at Broadway Armory here last night. This is the first time women have competed in a big club athletic event under supervision of the national amateur organization.

Miss Helen Filkey of Welles Park won the 50-yard dash, setting the mark of 63-58. In the high jump, Miss Rose Boetcher of Cornell Square Athletic Club set a mark of 4 ft. 3 in. Miss Lillian Siegal of the Jewish People's Institute was second in the 50-yard dash and Miss Evelyn Hammer, Lakeview High School, was third. In the high jump, Miss Filkey, winner of the dash, was third with a leap of 4 ft. 11 in. Miss Margaret Kilens of Cornell Square was second with one inch better.

Features of the men's events were a two-mile relay race, in which the State College defeated the Notre Dame University and University of Chicago to win the third and permanent leg on the J. E. Hitt trophy; the one-mile run, won by E. W. Ray of the Illinois A. C. in the fairly fast time of 4 m. 24-58, and the 1½-mile medley open relay, in which the Illinois A. C. with R. B. Watson and Ray running in the last two positions, defeated the speedy University of Illinois team.

A noteworthy performance was recorded by a previously little-known Negro, Albert Washington, unattached, when he negotiated the 70-yard dash in 1-58. He had a handicap of one foot. Performing from scratch, E. E. Knourek of the Illinois A. C. won the pole vault with a leap of 12 ft. H. E. Goeltz of the Illinois A. C. showed versatility by winning the shotput with a toss of 42 ft. 1 in., and the standing high jump with 4 ft. 9 in. C. E. Jacquith of the Illinois A. C. jumped 5 ft. 11 in., but placed third because of handicaps given his rivals.

Another feature was the two-mile race in which R. A. Buker, graduate student at University of Chicago and former member of the Chicago team, triumphed at the distance, defeated L. M. Rathbun of Iowa State College, champion of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. Rathbun lost his lead after the first mile, but hung on to Buker's stride till near the end, when the Chicagoan stepped out to record the fast time of 9 m. 42 s., defeating the Iowan by nearly half a lap.

W. A. THORNE WINS TITLE  
PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27.—W. A. Thorne of the Western Massachusetts skating championship here last night, finishing first in four events. Harry Thorne of Boston and Ernest Forkey of Springfield were tied for second place. Martin Brewster of Lake Placid, N. Y., a Williams College student, finished fourth.

PRINCETON SWIMMERS WIN  
MIDDLETON, Conn., Jan. 27.—Princeton University defeated Wesleyan University, 23 to 20, in a swimming meet here last night. Hayes starred for Princeton, scoring two firsts and swimming on the winning relay team. Maxwell and Fliberling were the chief scorers for Wesleyan.

RED SOX SIGN PITCHER  
The Boston American League baseball club has announced the signing of David Black, a pitcher, for this season. Black pitched semi-professional ball around Chicago last summer.

## Four More Records by Miss Wainwright

Gives Wonderful Exhibition of Swimming in 20-Yard Pool

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Miss Helen Wainwright of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, is today the holder of some more swimming records, as in the course of winning the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union 500-yard championship for women last night at the pool of the West Sixtieth Street Baths, she broke the records for the 500-yard, 300-yard, 400-yard, and 440-yard distances in a 20-yard pool.

After one of the most remarkable exhibitions of her career, the young swimmer retained her title by a margin of about 30 yards over Miss Ethel McGarry, a clubmate, who finished second, and Miss Doris O'Mara, another W. S. A. swimmer, who was third.

Miss Wainwright swam the 500 yards in 6 m. 55 4-58, eclipsing the best previous record, held by herself, of 7 m. 4 8-58. On her way to the 500-yard mark, she shattered three records.

During the first part of the game it was one of the closest ever seen here, and at half time Cornell was leading, 9 to 8. The guarding of both teams during the first 20 minutes was very close. It was not until about half of the second period had been played that Cornell began to draw away from the champions. With the start of the second half Cornell seemed to be able to break up Princeton's passing game, while the Tigers were not as successful in breaking up the short pass used by the Cornellians. With the second period half over, Capt. J. H. Luther '23 of Cornell threw two floor goals in quick succession, giving his team a lead which the Tigers could not overcome. Throwing in of four goals figures quite prominently in the result, as Captain Luther threw 10 of his 14 tries, while A. F. Loeb '24 of Princeton threw only two in his eight chances. The summary:

CORNELL  
Capron, Jr. 10, 10; Loeb, 10, 10; Dickerson, 10, 10; Loeber, 10, 10; G. Gaines, 10, 10; Kieffer, 10, 10; Kieffer, 10, 10; Kieffer, 10, 10.  
Score—Cornell University 26, Princeton University 18. Goals from floor—Luther 10, Kieffer 2, Capron 2, for Cornell; Loeb 2, Gaines 2, for Princeton. Goals from foul—Luther 10, for Cornell; Loeb 2, for Princeton.

## WOMEN SET UP NEW RECORDS

Iowa State Wins Two-Mile Relay Race in Men's Events

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Records were set for women in the 50-yard dash and the running high jump for the first time in the history of sanctioned amateur athletic meets under the auspices of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the sixth annual handicap games of the Illinois A. C. at Broadway Armory here last night. This is the first time women have competed in a big club athletic event under supervision of the national amateur organization.

Miss Helen Filkey of Welles Park won the 50-yard dash, setting the mark of 63-58. In the high jump, Miss Rose Boetcher of Cornell Square Athletic Club set a mark of 4 ft. 3 in. Miss Lillian Siegal of the Jewish People's Institute was second in the 50-yard dash and Miss Evelyn Hammer, Lakeview High School, was third. In the high jump, Miss Filkey, winner of the dash, was third with a leap of 4 ft. 11 in. Miss Margaret Kilens of Cornell Square was second with one inch better.

Features of the men's events were a two-mile relay race, in which the State College defeated the Notre Dame University and University of Chicago to win the third and permanent leg on the J. E. Hitt trophy; the one-mile run, won by E. W. Ray of the Illinois A. C. in the fairly fast time of 4 m. 24-58, and the 1½-mile medley open relay, in which the Illinois A. C. with R. B. Watson and Ray running in the last two positions, defeated the speedy University of Illinois team.

A noteworthy performance was recorded by a previously little-known Negro, Albert Washington, unattached, when he negotiated the 70-yard dash in 1-58. He had a handicap of one foot. Performing from scratch, E. E. Knourek of the Illinois A. C. won the pole vault with a leap of 12 ft. H. E. Goeltz of the Illinois A. C. showed versatility by winning the shotput with a toss of 42 ft. 1 in., and the standing high jump with 4 ft. 9 in. C. E. Jacquith of the Illinois A. C. jumped 5 ft. 11 in., but placed third because of handicaps given his rivals.

Another feature was the two-mile race in which R. A. Buker, graduate student at University of Chicago and former member of the Chicago team, triumphed at the distance, defeated L. M. Rathbun of Iowa State College, champion of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. Rathbun lost his lead after the first mile, but hung on to Buker's stride till near the end, when the Chicagoan stepped out to record the fast time of 9 m. 42 s., defeating the Iowan by nearly half a lap.

W. A. THORNE WINS TITLE  
PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27.—W. A. Thorne of the Western Massachusetts skating championship here last night, finishing first in four events. Harry Thorne of Boston and Ernest Forkey of Springfield were tied for second place. Martin Brewster of Lake Placid, N. Y., a Williams College student, finished fourth.

PRINCETON SWIMMERS WIN  
MIDDLETON, Conn., Jan. 27.—Princeton University defeated Wesleyan University, 23 to 20, in a swimming meet here last night. Hayes starred for Princeton, scoring two firsts and swimming on the winning relay team. Maxwell and Fliberling were the chief scorers for Wesleyan.

RED SOX SIGN PITCHER  
The Boston American League baseball club has announced the signing of David Black, a pitcher, for this season. Black pitched semi-professional ball around Chicago last summer.

## DENTON LEADS LAYTON BY ONLY FOUR GAMES IN RACE

National Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard Competition Has Passed Halfway Mark

NATIONAL INTERSTATE THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE

STANDING

Player	W	L	P.C.
T. S. Denton, Kansas City	27	14	125
J. M. Layton, St. Louis	23	9	111
R. L. Cannefax, New York	22	12	104
Otto Reisel, Philadelphia	15	9	111
Clarence Jackson, Detroit	11	9	607
H. Wakefield, Milwaukee	13	11	542
C. A. McCourt, Pittsburgh	14	12	538
J. Maupome, Chicago	12	11	490
H. H. Heal, Toledo	10	14	417
George Moore, New York	12	11	406
R. W. Lookabaugh, Pittsburg	9	21	300
Byron Gillette, Buffalo	11	22	247
Frank Lopez, Cleveland	11	24	250

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—If any of the aspirants who have been content to run midway in the field of 14 contestants hope to make any sort of a bid for the championship of the National Interstate Three-Cushion Bil-

lard League it is time for them to show their prowess. The race has passed the half-way mark and there is no longer any hope for those who have maintained an average of less than 500 in the won and lost columns.

Close followers of the race are hoping that Otto Reisel of Philadelphia in his 10 games on the road next week will not lose, as did Clarence Jackson of Detroit this week, an opportunity to make the leaders lengthen their strides. Jackson had a chance to go into second place by sweeping up a series of six games with the weaker contestants. Instead of that, he dropped from third to fifth by breaking even with H. H. Heal of Toledo. Frank Lopez of Cleveland and E. W. Lookabaugh of Pittsburg. Reisel goes up against the same field, adding Jackson and Byron Gillette of Buffalo. The Philadelphia aspirant is a favorite on the circuit, leads the league for average points per inning and leads the league and world's record for low game with one at 29 innings.

By winning 10 games he could tie J. M. Layton of Sedalia, title defender, for second place, even if Layton wins his two games. If T. S. Denton of Kansas City, in first place, should lose two, Reisel could take first. These are outside possibilities, however, and the Philadelphia contender will do well if he takes third place from R. L. Cannefax of New York. The latter has no game in prospect; his position is a fixed fact.

Reisel proved that he is still capable of speedy play by running out in 37 in one of his victories over Gillette this week. Next week on the road he should defeat Lookabaugh Monday, Lopez Tuesday, should divide with Jackson Wednesday, defeat Heal Thursday, and repeat his performance of this week against Gillette next Friday.

John Hahman of Cleveland faces a severe schedule with eight games in the western loop, tackling Harry Wakefield at Milwaukee, Monday; P. E. Maupome at Chicago, Tuesday; Layton at Sedalia, Wednesday, and Denton at Kansas City, Thursday. Hahman has made some surprising sprints, but his performance has not been sustained. He starts in tenth position and will do well to retain it against the formidable field of leaders. He was to receive a visit from Gillette at Cleveland last Monday, but Denton was defeating Lopez in a postponed match that night. The Hahman affair was postponed to avoid conflicting attractions. This delayed meeting probably will not be played next week. Gillette had a disastrous trip this week, losing all of his games on the eastern swing. Denton, who had been tied by Layton for first, recaptured the lead by his double victory over Lopez last Monday.



R. L. Cannefax

## BASEBALL DELEGATES MEET

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27.—Santid baseball activities today held the attention of delegates attending the National Baseball Federation convention here. Representatives from the east and middle west were present for the opening session, which was given over to the reports of officers. The afternoon program called for an open meeting for discussion of sandlot baseball conditions.

M. I. T. MATMEN WIN MEET  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology wrestling team defeated the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute squad last night, 26 to 6, in a dual meet held at the Walker Memorial Gymnasium. The visitors won only one event, that being the 125-pound class. Last year Brooklyn defeated M. I. T., 16 to 15. Tech used three new men.

## CANADIAN PLAY REACHES FINALS

Cassils and Gould Win in the Singles Competition

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 27.—The semi-finals and finals in singles and doubles competition for the Canadian amateur racquets championship were scheduled to be played here today, the third day of the international tournament.

Yesterday F. T. Frelinghuysen and G. M. Heckacher, New York, defeated R. W. Cutler and H. C. Clark, Boston, 3 games to 1, in the doubles competition; Jay Gould, Philadelphia, and L. D. Irving, New York, defeated Alexander Wilson, Montreal, and A. C. Cassils, Montreal; G. R. Pearing, Boston, and A. S. McKean, Boston, defeated Philip McKenzie and R. N. Hickson, Montreal; A. R. Chipman and H. B. MacDougall, Montreal, defeated C. R. Hyams and G. R. Pearing, 3d, Boston.

In the singles, Alexander Wilson, Montreal, defeated G. H. Turpin, also of Montreal, in four sets. Pearing, defeated R. N. Hickson, Montreal; A. S. Cassils, defeated Frelinghuysen; Jay Gould defeated H. C. Clark, Boston.

W. A. THORNE WINS TITLE  
PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27.—W. A. Thorne of the Western Massachusetts skating championship here last night, finishing first in four events. Harry Thorne of Boston and Ernest Forkey of Springfield were tied for second place. Martin Brewster of Lake Placid, N. Y., a Williams College student, finished fourth.

PRINCETON SWIMMERS WIN  
MIDDLETON, Conn., Jan. 27.—Princeton University defeated Wesleyan University, 23 to 20, in a swimming meet here last night. Hayes starred for Princeton, scoring two firsts and swimming on the winning relay team. Maxwell and Fliberling were the chief scorers for Wesleyan.

RED SOX SIGN PITCHER  
The Boston American League baseball club has announced the signing of David Black, a pitcher, for this season. Black pitched semi-professional ball around Chicago last summer.

RED SOX SIGN PITCHER  
The Boston American League baseball club has announced the signing of David Black, a pitcher, for this season. Black pitched semi-professional ball around Chicago last summer.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
Makers and Retailers of Fine Candles

MAKE THE  
Third National Bank  
YOUR BANK  
533-537 Main St. "By the Clock"  
Springfield, Mass.

The Woman's Shop  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
Starting Wednesday  
Our 56th Quarterly  
Clearance Sale

Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

WALK-OVER SHOES  
Service, Style  
and  
Comfort  
349 MAIN ST. WORCESTER

FORBES & WALLACE  
Springfield, Mass.  
Women's New Suits  
of Camel's Hair

The straight-line boyish box-coated suit in camel's hair is a broad-and-butter fashion among the new suit showings. The type of suit that will be worn by more and more women for everyday, sports and business wear. Featured in many models at \$49.50 to \$69.00

Satin Colonial  
Pumps  
at \$4.85  
Formerly \$6.85

The mode of the moment in dress pumps fashioned of finest quality black satin with brocaded satin tongue and Louis heel.  
Albert Steiger Company  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## Cleveland Is Now Tied for First Place

Defeats Eveleth in First Contest, 3 to 0—Play Final Tonight

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 27 (Special).—Tied for first place in the western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association this morning with the St. Paul Athletic Club, Cleveland has a fine chance of taking full possession of the place tonight by defeating Eveleth, when they meet in the second of their two-game series, as St. Paul cannot improve on its present percentage, the team not being scheduled to play. Cleveland defeated Eveleth in the first of their series here last night, 3 to 0, and the local fans are confident that they will win again tonight.

Last night's game was the best seen here in many years. Not a single penalty was inflicted and both clubs played fast hockey. Although Eveleth was considered to have a stonewall defense, matters proved just the opposite, for Cleveland was able to get through repeatedly while the visitors could do nothing with the defense of the locals.

Cleveland scored its first goal shortly before the end of the opening period. DeBernardi, right wing, performed the feat by shooting the puck into the net and sending the disc past Goal-Tender McTigue.

In the second period Nelson Stewart made Cleveland's second score, after displaying some clever stick handling. He received no assistance. The third and final score came early in the last period. Nelson Stewart again











Special from Monitor Bureau

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

### CANADIAN ORDERS FOR CARS

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Car & Foundry company, the president of the concern said orders of \$7,500,000 had been received, presumably from the Canadian government railways. Col. O. F. Harvey of New York, an official of the American Car & Foundry, was added to the board.

**SPANIARDS PAY RANSOM**  
MADRID, Jan. 27 (By The Associated Press)—An official statement says the ransom of the Spanish prisoners held by the Moroccan rebels has been effected, and the first detachments of those liberated have been embarked for Spain.



*Trust Department*

engaged in trans-  
public whose w

transportation activities as well as to  
elfare is of first consideration,

the general

**I**nteresting phases of these problems are to be dealt with in a series of exclusive articles to appear in *The Christian Science Monitor* shortly. The subject will appeal to those engaged in transportation activities as well as to the general public whose welfare is of first consideration.

*Trust Department*



	Open	High	Low	Jan. 27	Jan. 28
Pr Steel Car...	66	66	66	66	...
Pr Steel Car...	91	91	91	91	...

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Pond Crk Coal.	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Mar	27.20	27.40	27.30	27.42					
May	27.20	27.40	27.35	27.42	Pitts & W Va.	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
July	27.20	27.40	27.19	27.25	Postum Car	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4

	Open	High	Low	Jan. 27	Jan. 28
Pr Steel Car...	66	66	66	66	...
Pr Steel Car...	91	91	91	91	...

	Open	High	Low	Jan. 27 Jan. 31
Pr Steel Car...	66	66	66	66
Pr Steel Car pf 91	91	91	91	91
Pub & R Steel...	285	285	285	285
Pullman Co...	1304	1304	1304	1304
Pub Ser Corp...	994	994	994	994
Public Service p 106	106	106	106	106
Raymond Corp...	134	134	134	134
Ray Consol...	134	134	134	134
Reading...	78	78	77 1/2	78
Reading sd pf...	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
St. Louis Steel...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Rep & I Steel...	48	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Rep & I Steel p 91	91	91	87 1/2	89 1/2
Reynolds Spr...	174	185 1/2	174	184
Seaboard Steel...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
St L S F...	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
St L S F pf...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
St L S & W...	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
St. Louis Steel...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Savage Arms...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Seaboard A L...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Seaboard L pf...	10	10	10	10
Seaboard Steel...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Shell Union O...	134	134	134	134
Simms Pet Co...	13	13	12 1/2	13 1/2
Sinclair...	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
St. Louis Steel...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield...	48	48	48	48
So Pacific...	90	90	90	90
Southern Ry...	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
St. Louis Steel...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Stand Mill...	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Standard Oil Gal...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
S O of N J w...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
St. Louis Steel...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Steel & Tube p...	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
Sterling Prod...	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Stewart Warn...	9	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
St. Louis Steel...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Superior Steel...	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Sweets Co...	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St. Louis Steel...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Texas Co...	48	47 1/2	48	48
Tex Gulp Sulp...	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Tex Pac C & O...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Timken...	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
T S L & W pf...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Transcon Oil...	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Union Carbide...	127	127	127	127
Un Tank Corp...	112	112	112	112
United Fruit...	1	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
United P B...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Un Ry...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
W. H. Hoffman...	21	25	21	25
U S In Alcohol...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U S R & Imp...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
U S R pf...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
U S Steel...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
U S Rub lat pf...	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
U S S M & R...	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
U S S M & R pf...	47	47	47	47
U S Steel...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
U S Steel pf...	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Utah Copper...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Utah Security...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
U S Steel...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Vir C Chem...	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Vir C Chem pf...	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Vladou...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Weber & Heli...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
W Mary 2d pf...	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3
W Union Tel...	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Westinghouse...	6	6	6	6
W & L pf...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
W Eagle Oil...	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	26
White Motor...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Wickover...	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Willie-Ovold...	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Willie-Ovold pf...	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Woolworth...	208	208 1/2	208	208 1/2
YngstromTube	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2

\*Ex- dividend.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: For several weeks the stock market has shown a decided tendency toward the downward side. At this time the news was generally favorable; recently, however, it has become distinctly unfavorable. The market has been responsive to good news than to bad. It seems likely that this sideways tendency will continue a few weeks longer, but that during the next period a decided movement, the greater will be the decided movement when it comes. It will be surprising to us, in view of the fact that the European situation is a foreign disaster—that movement is not in an upward direction.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The calmness with which recent European developments have been received reveals an intrinsically strong position on the stock exchange, and this certainly promises much, in one case there should be some sort of the compromise between the United States and Germany, through which the whole question of German reparations would be definitely settled and thus removed from the world's most troublesome problem.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Unless the dispatches from Europe assume a more alarming character, it appears to be advisable to purchase good stocks on reactions.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Security prices which have been vacillating in a narrow rut during the past few weeks should in our opinion recover in the near future. We believe that any constructive movement will reflect in a heavy covering of shorts and the advance of new buying power. Discrimination, however, should still be observed.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: The daily testimony of the market has been acted on the side of optimism. Bull markets do not terminate as a rule with money still easy nor with commercial promise unfulfilled.

F. M. Miller & Co., Boston: The market rapidly are being talked of at higher prices. With the rail averages at the better level since last September, many of the commission houses are revealing a more optimistic attitude toward their speculative clientele in preference to industrials. And, indeed, results in the carriers of late would indicate that the market is not far from a recovery during this "rest period" in the miscellaneous list.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: While it is difficult to recommend securities that have acted so disappointingly as have the rails since the November recession, it must be borne in mind that it is just such periods of discouragement that are apt to apply to the market as a whole. Excess maintenance for the last four months has now allowed the roads to make up for the deferred maintenance of the immediate post-war period.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: We prefer to believe that this time the market is not so much affected by temporary bursts of timid weakness caused by momentary spells of foreign indecision as just the opportunities to buy good stocks for higher prices in the near future.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The fact plainly is that the public did not buy stocks in December and therefore they have nothing to liquidate now as the market recedes at a small profit. The stock professionals who hold stocks are not apt to sell them until and until the crisis develops abroad. A thing which the market does not at all fear is a general advance in prices while until the market demonstrates that such an eventuality is beyond possibility the public is apt to remain aloof and the deadlock continues.

Nor Pac 4s '97.....	8394
Nor Pac 6s 2047.....	108
Nor States P 5s '41.....	9114

[illegible]

1900	Tpah Belmont	.....	71	70
4100	Tonopah Div	.....	71	70
1200	Tonopah Ext	.....	71	70
200	do Min	.....	71	70

50	23.00	10000 Spearhead .....	10	.08
%	0.05%	3200 Success Min .....	84	.62
	5.00	1000 Superstition Mines.	08	.06

214  
214  
214

[illegible]



WEEK'S REVIEW  
OF CHIEF EVENTS  
IN WALL STREET

Market Not Disturbed by Franco-German Problem — Money Easy — Rails Improve

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (Special).—The situation in the Ruhr Valley has been the most discussed subject in international banking circles again this week. Even there a marked difference of opinion as to its seriousness was clearly in evidence. One international banker—a foreign exchange expert—said when asked for his opinion: "It looks serious. But I refuse to get excited about it when the pound sterling sells for \$4.65 or thereabouts." And he added: "Whoever becomes pessimistic over the business outlook in this country because of present conditions in Europe will get left."

Narrow Market Prevails

These observations are mentioned simply to give some idea of the atmosphere in the financial district of this city, particularly as to its bearing on the stock market. While it may be inferred that the prevailing attitude toward conditions in Europe was that of indifference, the fact nevertheless remains that those conditions had a decidedly restricting influence upon speculative, and to some extent, investment transactions in securities. The happenings abroad have not been sufficiently decisive to justify detailed comment. The stock market was so narrow and professional that the same assertion applies to it. The activity in the relatively small number of issues that attracted special attention was the result of developments affecting them directly and not the market as a whole.

Special Stocks Prominent

Reference might be made in this connection to the severe drop in Fisher Body in anticipation of rather extensive financing, and to the abrupt advance on the offer of W. C. Durant to pay \$200 a share for a controlling interest. On the other hand, the new Consolidated Gas stock advanced rapidly on the official announcement of quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, whereas generally only \$1 a share had been expected. Announcements with respect to domestic affairs continued largely favorable. The reaching of an agreement with the bituminous miners, that will be in effect for one year from April 1, next, was gratifying. While it is too early to make predictions, naturally the hope is entertained that the outcome of the negotiations in this instance foreshadows similar action on the part of anthracite operators and miners when their case is taken up five or six months hence.

Money Still Easy

While both call and time money were a little firmer there was no real stringency. The fact that the rates for call loans did not go above 5 per cent was regarded as significant, because of the close approach of the months when further heavy disbursements will be made for interest and dividends. There does not appear to be any real and significant change in general monetary conditions in this country.

The Bond Market Here and at Other Large Centers is in a Process of Absorption

The demand is expected to catch up with the supply sufficiently in the near future to justify further large offerings. Gratification was expressed over the prediction by the Treasury Department at Washington that the Government expects to be able to show a surplus instead of a deficit for the current fiscal year.

Rails Do Better

Sentiment with respect to the railroads of the United States and their securities is gradually improving. Judging from the few reports for December and January, 1922, that have come to hand, the exhibits for the full fiscal period will be better than expected.

For instance, the Northern Pacific, at the end of November, showed a deficit of \$3,000,000 on its dividend requirements for the year. The preliminary figures for the full year that were presented to the directors at their meeting this week indicated that the full 5 per cent dividend had been earned. During the single month of December, by reason of improved earnings and adjustments of the accounts for the year, it was possible to add at least the \$3,000,000 to the net results.

Southern Pacific net earnings for that month alone showed an increase of more than \$3,000,000. Better days for the railroads appear to be near at hand. Southern Railway net in 1922 is predicted, will be about \$3,000,000, compared with only \$2,000,000 for 1921.

S. S. KRESGE CO. EARNINGS EXPAND

S. S. Kresge Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net earnings of \$6,618,417, after charges and federal tax, equal, after preferred dividend, to \$35.52 a share on \$128,225,200 common stock, compared with net profits of \$3,402,033, or \$20.25 a share, on \$161,001,200 common outstanding in 1921. The consolidated income account shows these changes:

	1922	1921
Sales	\$65,191,462	\$52,322,441
Net earnings	6,618,417	3,402,033
Per share	35.52	20.25
Common stock	128,225,200	161,001,200
Preferred stock	1,188,557	567,867
Surplus	2,246,417	2,246,417
P & L surplus	9,888,033	5,306,414

JAPANESE CONCERN'S PROFITS

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Profits of Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the half year ended Sept. 30, 1922, amounted to \$261,600 yen, compared with \$1,011,000 in the corresponding period of 1921. Dividends amounting to 15 per cent were paid in 1922, compared with 20 per cent in the previous year.

LOSSES OF FARMERS

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Lord Bledisloe says that capital losses of British farmers amounted to \$20,000,000 last year.

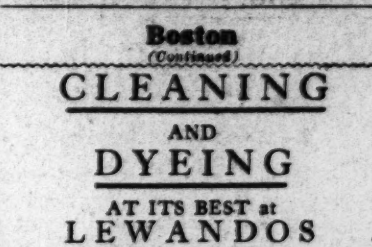
Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last Change	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last Change	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last Change	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last Change
118 1/2		Adams Express	500	71 1/2	71 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl St P & O	1000	71 1/2	71 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Copper	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Copper	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Fuel & Iron	100	25 1/2	25 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500	300	28 1/2
118 1/2		Alcoa	2000	13 1/2	13 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	Chl Lead	51500</														



## BY STATES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines

## MASSACHUSETTS



248 Huntington Avenue

284 Boylston Street  
79 Summer Street 35 Devonshire Street  
Telephone Back Bay 3600  
Shops in all the large cities of the East  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOR"  
**FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO.**  
**Photo Engravers**  
11 Harcourt St., Boston, Mass.

1314 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Mass.  
Tel. Brookline 4890

**Cambridge**  
Central Sq. Hardware Co  
669 Massachusetts Avenue  
Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127

## Lowell

*The Bon Marché*  
DAY & NIGHT CO.

---



*Lena Clark Craig*  
173 MERRIMAC ST.  
LOWELL,  
MASS.

## Millinery & Gowns

**WALK-OVER  
BOOT SHOP**

**Never Lowered Colors**

The Beau Rivage is a stately edifice that would grace the fairest capital in Europe, and it speedily became the hub of the conference. Day by day its spacious halls were ever thronged with fervent newsgatherers, who were glad to see the British and Curzon and his confreres from the Chateau d'Ouchy, ready to flash impressions world-wide as the demeanor of the delegates seemed grave or gay. Let it be said at once that the noble Marquess, who had determined to make the conference think peace even if it cost him the crown, had not yet lowered the flag. Were it morning as a valet bowed him across the foyer and the undersecretary brought up the rear, there was a word of recognition for some and a gesture of optimism for all. And at eventide, even though the day's pourparlers had been broken by a bygone and a distant agreement, Lord Curzon's mien would reflect sweet contentment and a conviction that all was for the best in this

head waitress, charge of tea room or stand upward by a competent young American woman; references furnished in regard to character and ability. Box H-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTED-Position as saleswoman in any department of a dress or ladies' wearing apparel; have had experience as assistant buyer. Addressed woman, Address G-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ABLE young American wishes position of responsibility in small office; can dictate or do good letters and legal correspondence. Mrs. F. S. Tor, Dorchester 2104, Chicago.

SS ARNOLD'S AGENCY desires positions, government, infants' nurses, bookkeepers, 506 W. 144th St. Phone Andover 5788 and 1320, New York.

UREWORK wanted for capable woman with 10 years of office work; smart family. Address, CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 43 Kings St., Boston.

COMPANION-Young American woman, well educated, with travel A.S. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40 St., N.Y.C.

AINED Cook position in sanitarium or institution, go anywhere. W. GAYLER, 1811 Broadway, New York, Divison 5, 6400, Chicago.

MARCEL HAIRDRESS MANOURING  
863 Main Street, Phone 707

BIRCH & BERGMAN, Proprietors  
178 Ashland Street

THE COLONIAL INN  
40 Lewis Street  
LUNCHEON AND HOT PAPERS  
HOME COOKED FOOD

CHAS. W. DOWNING  
Men's Wear  
866 Asylum Street Hotel Gardie Bldg.

BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY  
INSURANCE  
670 MAIN STREET  
SELECT MEATS  
GROCERIES

WEST HILL GROCERY  
LOUIS H. BIRCH, Proprietor  
765 Farmington Avenue

E. M. WADSWORTH  
HAIRDRESSER  
MANOURING

**WIS & NYE'S BOOK STORE**  
112-114 Bank Street  
Everything for the Valentine Party

---

**THE CANDY SHOP**  
36 East Main Street  
WATERBURY, CONN.

---

**GEORGE A. UPHAM**  
BUILDER  
GENERAL JOBBING

---

**SCHROEDER & SCHROEDER**  
ESTATE—INSURANCE—EVERY KIND  
—Mortgages Negotiated  
51 West Main St., Room 50  
Tel. 2830-2      House Tel. 280

---

**FRED A. WEBSTER**  
ARCHITECT  
DEAN  
The Florist

---

**Adams & Sweet Cleansing Co.**  
Rug and Garment Cleansers  
Specialists on Oriental Rugs  
120 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.  
Established 1856      Tel. Bos. 1071

---

**WILLIAM E. TAYLOR**  
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware  
Order Work      Appraising  
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

---

**BOOKBINDING**  
**WM. S. LOCKE**  
10 WASHINGTON STREET, NORTH BOSTON  
Tel. Alb. 2401

---

**MRS. J. B. MORRILL**  
Corset Maker  
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

---

**THE MISSES TUCKER**  
Hand and Sun Dried Hair      Manicuring  
Formerly with Harper Method  
Rearch 5320      1024 Little Rhode

GEORGE E. BLACK  
JEWELLER  
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing  
26 Dunham Street  
W. H. COOLEY CO.  
35 Penn Street  
Fancy Groceries, Meats, Fruits,  
Vegetables and Confectionery  
HE JUVENILE SHOP  
Apparel for Boys, Girls and Infants  
Day Old to 12 Years  
IRON BARBERS, Prop. 254 North St.  
LEVY'S HAT SHOP  
MILLINERY  
South Street Pittsfield, Mass.  
THE CENSURA STUDIOS  
PITOLA DIPLOMA 18 Holmes Road  
Artistic Camera Shop and Photo  
Lectures in China Painting  
Lamberlin Metal Weather Strips  
FOR WINDOWS AND DOORS  
J. W. BAIZER, Local Agent



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Pittsfield

## L. H. RIESER

Fine Ice Creams, Confectionery and  
Fancy Bakery

29 North Street Phone 520

## THE ALLING RUBBER CO.

Dealers in Sporting Goods and  
Automobile Tires and Supplies.

128 NORTH STREET

## SPRING FLOWERS

Daffodils, Tulips, Freesias, etc.

Fresh from our own Greenhouses

F. I. DRAKE &amp; CO.

119 NORTH STREET

## THE FLOWER SHOP, INC.

The best of Flowers  
and Service at good

THE PITTSFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Commercial Department. Savings  
Department. Christmas Club.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

GIFTS THAT ARE DIFFERENT

Reasonably Priced

THE MEYER STORE, INC.

Phone 173

For North and Summer Sts. Open Every Evening

GALE-BARDWELL, INC.

Agricultural Bank Building

Writing All Lines of Insurance

ALFRED H. COHN

First-Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor

Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing

285 North Street

W. H. SHEDD

Plumbing and Heating

78 Plunkett Street

Pittsfield, Mass.

## Springfield

## GUILFORD'S SILK STORE

Johnson Bookstore Building, 389 Main Street

40-in. French Crepe, \$3.00 the yard

PARISIAN BEAUTY PARLOR

EXPERT OPERATORS

Shampoo and Manicure, \$1.00

Manicuring, \$1.50

25 Harrison Avenue Phone Wal. 1502

## GIBBS PIANO CO.

Headquarters for Krantz &amp; Bach Pianos,

Hallett &amp; Davis and Brunswick Phonographs.

188 Dwight St., cor. Harrison Ave.

ERNEST J. KITTELL

Repairer

Watches and Clocks

10 Beane Place

## THE SNOW PRESS

Printing—Designing

Phone River 1850

617-19 Myrick Bldg.

## J. A. ZIMMERMANN

Custom Clothes and Shirts

Tel. Walnut 921 317 Dwight St.

## GREENE'S

HAIR DRESSING MANICURING

Phone River 4588 417 Main Street

MRS. J. B. MORRILL

CUSTOM MADE CORSETS

BRASSIERES MADE TO ORDER

Room 408 417 Main Street

## Carter—Florist

132 State Street Phone River 1101

## Winchester

## GEO. F. ARNOLD &amp; SON

Do It with Style

Phone Win. 206

## KELLEY &amp; HAWES CO.

Express and Furniture Moving

Phone Win. 0174 and 0038

## Worcester

## G. S. BOUTELLE &amp; CO.

236 Main St.

Pictures and Framing

Pottery, Books and Art Goods

## Norback Picture Frame Co.

16 Foster Street

## ESCA LODGE AND SANDWICH SHOP

550 Main St. Opposite Post Office

Breakfast, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Supper.

7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Comfortable rooms \$1.50 and upwards

## WARREN D. TUCKER

FURNITURE

Repairing Upholstering Cabinet Making

Tel. Park 6537 15 Vine St.

## S. I. HOWARD CO.

Plate Glass Mirrors

65 MAIN STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

Park 5058

## BROWN &amp; SALTMARSH

86 North Main Street

The Restaurant that has served Concord, N. H.,  
and its friends for 30 years.

EDSON C. EASTMAN

120 North Main Street

Stationers, Publishers, Booksellers

## RHODE ISLAND

## Providence

PROMPT, EFFICIENT  
and

COURTEOUS AUTO SERVICE

G. W. Crafford T. F. Fournier

## STEWART STREET

AUTO REPAIR, INC.

87 Stewart St., Providence, R. I.

Phone Union 8204 Nights, Broad 2284-R

## Kelly-Springfield Tires

ARE DEFENDABLE

No tire has a cleaner record of reliability.

If you are not already acquainted with the

"KELLY-SPRINGFIELD" try one on your next

replacement, or better yet, get one now and have

it ready when the need comes.

USE KELLY TUBES WITH KELLY TIRES

Belcher &amp; Loomis Hardware Co.

88-91 Waybasset St., Providence, R. I.

## Buy Peirce Shoes and

Hosiery

If You Want the Best Moderately Priced

THOS. F. PEIRCE &amp; SON

36 Burgess Street

Providence R. I.

Telephone Union 4300

## QUALITY

PROVIDENCE

R. I.

## SERVICE

"The Laundry That Satisfies"

Broad, Pearl

and

Central Sts.

Providence R. I.

Telephone Union 512

## JONES'S ARCADE

LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Employees Share Profits

VERMONT

## Barre

FOR PIANO TUNING

Call

W. H. GOODFELLOW

30 Patterson Street

Phone 413-W or 256-W

## KNIGHT AND TAIT GARAGE

60 South Main

Now is the time for Winter Overhauling

## ALABAMA

## Birmingham

Freeman Joseph &amp; Son

"MERCHANDISE THAT  
MERITS CONFIDENCE"

## BIRMINGHAM REALTY

COMPANY

Industrial Sites advantageously located

Choice Residential Property

## Mobile

## FOREMAN AND MEADOR

Real Estate, Insurance

Mortgage Loans Renting

Management of Property

## McBROOM SHOE SHOP

SHOE REPAIRERS NEOLIN ATTACHED

11 St. Emanuel Street

## JULIUS GOLDSTEIN

Jeweler Royal Street

## Montgomery

## ALEX. RICE, INC.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Our Corset Department features "Madame

Grace" and "Graceful Stout" Corsets.

MISS RUTH FOSTER

EXPERT CORSETTIERS

## FLORIDA

## Jacksonville

## GENERAL CONTRACTORS

GERBRICH &amp; HAUGARD

We are builders

45 to 47 U. S. Trust Bldg.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

## Miami

## New Way System

of Laundering

Family Washing and Ironing FINISHED

READY TO WEAR 10 pounds for \$1.50

1408 N. W. 5th Ave. 5 pounds flat work

Phone 3862 5 pounds wearing

MIAAMI, FLA.

## DOROTHY DUNN

MILLINERY

CORRECTLY PRICED

138 S. E. First Ave., Opposite Hotel Gralpin

Classified Advertisements in

THE CHRISTIAN

SCIENCE MONITOR

bring results.

Rate 50 cents a line.

## FLORIDA

## Miami

If You Need Money to Build

SEE US

If You Have Idle Money

SEE US

See Us Anyway

## Dade County Security Co.

A Building and Loan Company

Capital \$5,000,000 Incorporated 1901

Big Bargains in Genuine Diamonds

Antique and Modern Jewelry

We Buy, Sell and Exchange Diamonds and

Antique Jewelry of all kinds

THE 14th SHOP

T. D. DUNN

361 E. Flagler St. MIAMI, FLORIDA

Orders promptly attended to

## CHAFFIN

Exclusive Millinery, but

Not Expensive

136 N. E. 2nd Avenue MIAMI, FLORIDA

North of Green Tree Inn Phone 9038

"It's June in Miami"

## J. I. WILSON &amp; SON

REALTORS

Est. 1906 127 N. E. 1st Street

## PARISIAN

FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.

Fancy Dyers and Dry Cleaners

129 W. Flagler St. Miami, Fla.

## The Tucker Shoe Company

(Incorporated)

SHOES AND HOSIERY

126 E. Flagler St.

MIAMI, FLORIDA

## MADAM LANPHER

Hairdressing Parlor

Permanent Waving

312 First National Bank Bldg., Miami

Tel. 5068

## BUENA VISTA BAKERY

AUNT TILLY'S POUND CAKE

AUNT TILLY'S SPONGE CAKE

HARVEST BREAD (On Sale at Your Grocer's)

3854 N. E. 2nd Avenue

## EDGEHILL CAFETERIA

116 N. E. 3rd Street CONDUCTED BY

MISS JONES and MISS ROGERS

OF TAWMORTH, N. W.

WAFFLES SERVED ALL DAY

## THOS. A. KOONS

REALTOR

Specialist in Real Estate and Investments at

MIAMI BEACH

101 N. E. 1st Avenue MIAMI, FLA.

## MIAMI CORSET SHOP

MADAME GRACE

MADAME LYRA CORSETS

Vanity Fair—Underwear and Hosiery

Helen H. Anderson, Prop. 216 N. E. 1st Ave.

Phone 5618 Miami, Fla.

## WHITE HOUSE GROCERY

A Complete Food House

Miami Ave. and N. E. 4th St., Miami, Fla.

## St. Augustine

Come to Historical St. Augustine

## A. L. SLATER

Real Estate and Insurance

Established in 1887

## Tampa

## Florida's Shopping Center

## Maas Brothers

BOSTAIN'S

CAFETERIA

"On the Bridge" and Y. M. C. A.

FLORIDA SOUVENIRS

OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.

Diamond Merchants, Manufacturing Jewelers.

Watch Repairing

609 FRANKLIN STREET

Wearing apparel of quality

CRACOWANER'S

35 Years in Business in Tampa

BECKWITH &amp; WARREN CO.

REALTORS

ERNEST L. HALL, Sales Mgr.

First National Bank Bldg., Tampa, Fla.

## Hutto &amp; Schoenborn

508 Franklin Street

Only the best

ICE CREAM SODA LUNCHES

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

"The House of Quality"

415 Franklin St.

## COQUINA PUBLIC GARAGE

Separate, Concrete, Private Stalls

507 Washington St., Cor. Morgan St.

## NORTH CAROLINA

## Charlotte

W. E. MOSS

Fancy Groceries and Fresh Meats

701-B West Trade Street Phone 564

## OKLAHOMA

## Muskogee

## ARNETT'S BOOT SHOP

(Laird-Schober Shoes)

FOR WOMEN

418 West Broadway

Beautiful Gifts for All Occasions

H. L. STERN JEWELRY COMPANY

222 West Broadway

MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA

## Oklahoma City

Announcing the merits of the

"Sonora" Talking Machine

not denouncing

other talking machines,

is our "sales talk."

## JORDAN FURNITURE CO.

Complete Home Furnishers

Over Sixty Different Departments

replete at all seasons with the

Prevailing Fashions—

Moderately priced—

## BORABAUGH BROWN &amp; CO.

Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

## PLUMBING DEALERS

STEAMFITTERS

Tel. Wal. 15



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Mme. Galli-Curci  
Links Her Career  
With Canary

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Jan. 24

MME. AMELITA GALLI-CURCI, the soprano, receiving me at her hotel in the fashionable part of Park Avenue yesterday afternoon, told me not only about herself, a performer in the big realms of song, but also about an execution in a tiny realm. She, with her husband, Homer Samuels, admitting me into a suite of rooms of extraordinarily homelike appearance, heard me amiably and answered me precisely on points concerning which I wished to make inquiry; and in the course of doing so she narrated to me the history of a vocal creature that trills in an octave considerably beyond her own highest reach.

Now when I go to see artists in the character of interviewer, I try to get them to speak as directly as possible, though, of course, I take care to respect everybody's conversational individuality. I encourage them, for one thing, to put a predicate as well as a subject on their sentences; and for another, to avoid impressionism and symbolism. As for sentences, they went straight enough in the present case, because Mme. Galli-Curci is finely schooled in the English language. As for any tendency to impressionism, there was none; for she is very matter-of-fact in her way of saying things. But as for symbolism—well, what more naturally could happen than that the biography of a bird, as typifying the career of an artist in bel canto, should form part of the material she gave me?

## Recognition in Spain

It came from my asking the soprano to set me right on the story of how she first won marked attention, or, in the word of musical reporting, how she was "discovered." She informed me that she made her earliest conspicuous success at Madrid in the first year of the war. I remarked to her that she was the only singer I remembered to have claimed Spain as the country of original recognition. She, for her part, assured me she found it a far from easy land to conquer; and she confirmed what I have known many artists to aver, that a Spanish audience is the hardest of any to please; but she maintained at the same time that no public is quicker to discern and applaud good work than that of the Madrid Opera. Almost of a piece with her Spanish experience was one in the Canary Islands, which she visited in the spring of the same season on her way to South America. Tenerife was the island on which she stayed; no other locality in the wide world, she declared, can be so rich in flowers. She was there long enough to give, if I have kept the details correctly, four concerts, using a theater as her auditorium. At the farthest a shiver of rose petals was sent down on her from the stage loft, until she stood ankle-deep in the drift. In the midst of the proceedings a bird of the type for which the islands are renowned was presented to her.

## The Start in the United States

To judge by the enthusiasm with which she referred to her experiences with Spanish audiences and with audiences outside of Spain whose artistic traditions she had learned to share, it is not surprising that she should fancy that Mme. Galli-Curci would like to renew her associations with the people of Madrid and Tenerife, who showed such appreciation of her in the beginning, and moreover showed her plenty of it afterwards. But that seems to be the question for another year at least, inasmuch as she has renewed her engagements for next season for opera in Chicago and New York and for concerts in other American cities. But to pursue the "discovery" topic a little further, I should like to record the facts about her start in the United States. As she and Mr. Samuels on one side and I on the other compared versions, there was rather imperfect agreement, because what they had was correct, whereas what I had was largely legendary. With Mr. Samuels in error, I proved that what I had was one of the current interpretations; but I was glad to get in its place something authentic.

## A Four Years' Contract

Mme. Galli-Curci visited the United States in 1916, to see the country, and particularly to see New York. She had no idea of staying any length of time. Indeed, she had plans to head to go to Spain. But Mr. Campanini, the director of the Chicago Opera, invited her to make a couple of appearances with his company before she went. She consented, and by way of preparation took part one day in a rehearsal of "Rigoletto." Immediately after the rehearsal Campanini sought her out and offered her a four years' contract, which she accepted.

Upon the singer's accepting the matter to me, I asked her something which I should never have been so bold as to ask had I not perfectly well known the answer. "Did you," I inquired, "live up to that contract, notwithstanding the unlooked-for success you made at your first public appearance in Chicago?" "I lived up to every item of my contract with Mr. Campanini," replied she, "and enjoyed every day I worked under his direction." Corrected on one question concerning the famous soprano, I sought light on another. That had to do with her studying, for I had heard that she never learned singing, but just sang. "Study!" she exclaimed. "I never stop studying. I search constantly for some detail which I have hitherto missed. I delight in ascertaining ways in which I can improve myself, no matter how slightly. With a teacher? Yes, when I know one who has a sufficiently keen ear to discern how I can apply my tones to better advantage than I do. Good advice, I have learned, is not to be thrown away. But it is rare to find." "Yes, and there's good old Lucia. I'm ready anytime to pick up something new even about that. Not a day should pass but an artist should



Drawn from photograph © Strauss-Peyton Studios

Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci

acquire a fresh bit of vocal color with which to enrich interpretation. That you may realize how great the problem is, let me say in all earnestness that it takes years merely to sing 'ah.' I do not know how many singers have entirely mastered 'ah.' To be satisfied with oneself must be a beautiful state of mind, but I have never been able to get into it. I know the public well enough to be aware that it misses no detail. It may not analyze, but it always appreciates and feels. It is a great sensitive mass that vibrates to whatever the performer does. What are you going to do when you stand up to sing? Wait for the audience to sparkle? You will wait a long time, then, for the audience, considered in relation to the performance, is the result, not the cause."

## Canary Still Singing

In my talks with singers and players, I usually bring up the subject of musical criticism in some way or other. In this instance I referred to praise that was bestowed on Mme. Galli-Curci, when she was singing with the old Chicago Opera Company, for her delivery of the recitatives in "Dinorah." I told her I believed that the Boston critic, Philip Hale, was the first to call attention to the point. She answered that she remembered the praise with great pleasure, because she had always considered good recitative a proof of good taste on the vocalist's part. Recitative she accordingly described as a department of singing where the teacher can be of little help, except technically. That was five years ago, when she sang "Dinorah" under Campanini in New York and Boston. It is eight years since the people of Tenerife presented her with the Canary bird. The bird, she told me, is still singing at her house in Milan.

Musical Progress in  
English Shore Towns

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Jan. 5

THERE is no question that if England generally is taking place in inner musical circles, the pleasure resorts will have much to do in bringing about that result. That is why the work of Sir Dan Godfrey at Bournemouth, and of others at places like Blackpool and Hargate, is of utility and importance. Another place that is falling into line is St. Leonards, a growing seaside resort. Recently Dan Godfrey Jr. has been appointed to the post of conductor of the winter orchestra at the Palace Pier, and with the hearty support and co-operation of the director, J. H. Gardiner, is working so far as circumstances will allow on the same lines as his distinguished father.

To make haste slowly is a policy generally recognized as a good one in these matters, and Mr. Godfrey is at present giving only one symphony concert each week, though that is the most popular of all the winter entertainments given on the pier, and he is depending largely upon classical

programs with just a sufficient favoring of contemporary music to make his audiences acquainted with its qualities and arouse their interest in it. Brahms seems to be a favorite composer with both Mr. Godfrey and his public, but Beethoven, Schubert, Mozart, Tchaikowski, Franck and Dvorak are not neglected, while Glazounoff, Borodin, Kallinkoff, and Gliere show the popular taste for the Russians, and Bantock, Vaughan Williams, Dame Ethel Smyth and other British composers are in the list with important works. It is the intention of Mr. Godfrey, as soon as opportunity can be made for it, to give a festival of British music, and already he has gone so far on the way as to give two concerts in one day devoted to music by Elgar, Vaughan Williams, Bax and other native writers.

As a conductor Mr. Godfrey is still young, but after hearing him both in performances and rehearsals one can say without hesitation that he promises to uphold the long tradition of his family. But he does not depend entirely on his own efforts, for besides having two assistants from the ranks of his orchestra he is standing down from time to time for such guest conductors as Dame Ethel Smyth, Clarence Raybould, Arnold Trowell and Captain H. G. Arms, the last of whom is doing similar good work in the neighboring town of Eastbourne. On occasion the orchestras of St. Leonards and Eastbourne join forces for special concerts. Students are admitted to rehearsals and concerts at a nominal charge, though the ordinary admission price is low, and lectures on musical appreciation are in view.

## AMUSEMENTS

MAIER and PATTISON  
IN TWO-PIANO RECITALS

## COAST TO COAST TOUR

Management DANIEL MAYER  
Æolian Hall, New York

## BOSTON

## 2ND MON. EVE. CONCERT

## BOSTON SYMPHONY

PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor  
Tchaikovsky, 4th Symphony; Mendelssohn, "Ruy Blas" Overture; Sibelius, "Finlandia"; Liszt, "Symphonie Fantastique," with Soloist  
—RENEE CHEMET, Violin.  
Seats \$2, \$1.50, \$1 (No Tax)Sun. After. Feb. 4, at 3:30  
MARIO IVOGUN, Coloratura  
Soprano  
Seats \$2, \$1.50, \$1 (Plus Tax)Thurs. Eve., Feb. 8, at 8:15  
SIGRID ONEGIN  
Contralto, Metropolitan Opera Co.  
Seats \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 (Plus Tax)Jordan Hall, Wed. Eve., Jan. 31, at 8:15  
SONG RECITAL by  
Ethel HaydenBox Office: Phone R. R. 4320 W. H. Lane, Mgr.  
(Mason & Hamlin Pianoforte)Applause, Artists  
and the Audience

By FULLERTON WALDO

TO THE judicious listeners who compose the majority of a truly musical audience, the way of showing pleasure when a musical performance is ended seems painfully crude, as compared with the music that called it forth.

With many listeners, so keen is the sense of the discrepancy between the "concord of sweet sounds," and the noise of the violent buffeting of many hands, that they prefer to be silent. Their sense of the fitness of things is cruelly offended by those who must be heard for their much applauding. Their appreciation is too profound to

be expressed by the boisterous physical percussion that goes on about them. Yet, if that customary sound for any reason is suppressed, the demonstration is withheld, the artist is likely to believe the audience cold and unresponsive.

The writer recalls a visit from Karl Fohlig, then leader of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and a wail of grief from that temperamental maestro because the audience seemed so phlegmatic. Mr. Fohlig said: "It is printed in the program book, 'Ladies will please remove their hats.' Will you not ask them to put it also in the program book, 'Ladies will please remove their gloves, so they can clap?'" It was difficult to persuade the aggrieved conductor that these feminine gentlemen did not mean to seem unappreciative. They had always complacently assumed that their presence in the "hairloom" seats of the respective afternoon was a sufficient token of approval. The noise with the hands seemed a work of supererogation.

Applause as Interruption  
Moreover, the writer has lately taken occasion to remonstrate in sorrow, not in anger, with a noted leader of a famous old choral society for permitting the peace and dignity of the Christmaside performance of "The Messiah" to be shattered with applause after every solo and every chorus. This gave real distress to many present, who regarded the performance not as a concert of music but as a service of religion. It seemed to them as indecorous to applaud musical sentiments uttered in a deeply reverent spirit as to acclaim the reading of the Scriptures in a church in the same fashion.

We have seen a young artist, making his debut with a great orchestra, recalled 15 times by the galleries, and while we greatly admired the patriotic spirit of appreciation and enthusiasm, we could not but deplore the utter disruption of the symphonic program that resulted. It was Josef Hofmann who earned the gratitude of the perceptive part of Philadelphia audiences by refusing to be staggered into encores that used to be the rule for soloists with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Edward W. Bok, who has always been most potent in the management of the orchestra, took a firm stand behind Mr. Hofmann, while the hitherto raged because they were deprived of their encores. Indignant letters were written to the papers, pointing out that the audience had applauded so loudly and so long that Mr. Hofmann's refusal to emerge from the wings was an overt and insulting defiance. But he was adamant, and he was right; and his stand for a program rightly proportioned and not distorted nor unduly prolonged is now recognized as a public service.

What the Audience Wants  
The audience is not always entitled to get what it wants. The operatic conductor is often wise in defying its wishes, and decisively taking up the thread again, after the applause (if one may use the common theatrical parlance) has "stopped the show." It is a little curious to find artists in "recitals" answering the explicit demand for the repetition of a song, or other composition, with a wholly different piece of music. The writer once told Reinold Werrenath that his audience very clearly desired him to give again a song he had just performed. He declined to repeat it. He said: "If I do it better, the audience will say: 'Why didn't he do it as well as that the first time?' If I don't do it so well, I shall be grieved because I fell below my standard. In either case the result would be unfortunate."

Applause is worth nothing if inspired or mechanical. It must appear to be the inevitable reaction.

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK

The Washington Heights  
Musical Club

ANNOUNCES A RECITAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

## Mrs. MacDowell Colony Fund

## by Ethel Grow

Contralto

## at The Plaza

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Ninth Street

Tuesday Evening, January 30th, 1923,  
at 8:15 P. M.

Tickets 75c, \$1.50, \$2.00 each

Apply to MISS J. R. CATHCART, President  
Telephone Plaza 5859 27 West 57th Street

I.	
a. Canto d'aspetto.....Handel	Conductor
b. Quando miro quel bel viso.....Falconeri	
c. Vespertine e care.....Falconeri	
II.	
Aria.....Cleopatra's death (MSS.) (by request).....Henry Holden Huss	
III.	
a. Solo.....Gabriel Fauré	
b. Lied.....Florent Schmitt	
c. Il violente dans mon cœur.....Florent Schmitt	
d. Fais de la Vieille.....Félics Fourdrot	
e. La Deltalliere de Bayeux.....Félics Fourdrot	
IV.	
a. Noen and Night.....Howley	
b. There is no friend like an old friend.....Howley	
c. The best is yet to be.....Branscombe	
d. Fairies.....Hobart Wood Hill	
e. Banjo Song.....Homer	
f. Lazy Song.....Lusson	

Society of Musicians  
Holds Annual Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Jan. 12

AS THE one organization in Britain which includes all classes of professional musicians and amateurs, the Incorporated Society of Musicians has during the 40 years of its existence passed through many phases. The fact that most of its members are the rank and file of provincial music teachers, has sometimes been the basis of a charge that it is not a musical society in the higher sense, that the composer and executant have no need for it and it has scarcely any need for them. Yet curiously its recent revival has been brought about by the strong movement for the registration of music teachers in which the society has been placed in a semi-official position, and at the annual conference held at Oxford, Jan. 2 to 5, the president, Dr. A. H. Mann, was able to announce that during the preceding year a large number of the leading musicians of England had joined its ranks.

## A Significant Occasion

It was a significant, if not historic, occasion; for the University of Oxford, like most of the older universities, has not until recent years treated music particularly well, and Sir Hugh Allen in his inaugural address was able to give some striking instances of the progress made during the last 30 or 40 years. Moreover, not only was Sir Hugh, who, besides being professor of music at Oxford and a Fellow of his college, is principal of the Royal College of Music and a first-rate conductor, one of the chief speakers, but an official welcome on behalf of the university was given by Dr. A. H. Pender, Warden of All Souls, and a Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

Professor Allen, on the other hand, was severely practical. He said the difference between a professional and an amateur was that the professional made money with his music and the amateur made music with his money, though the distinction was not perfect, as few musicians made money. He thought they were not sufficiently careful in allowing people to enter

the profession of music. When a person came to him and said "I want to go in for music" he asked "Why?" Generally the answer was "Because I like it," to which his rejoinder was "Well, I like apples but I am not going to be a green grocer; and I like traveling, but I am not going to be a commercial traveler." They must be sure they got the right material and then see that it was properly trained.

## Examination Urged

Similarly, Dr. Mann at the business meeting of the society urged that there should be something in the nature of a qualifying examination. There were a number of examinations, some of them very good ones, but they were regarded as attainments rather than qualifications. This question, however, was not allowed to pass untraversed, and several other speakers pointed out the difficulties of fixing a qualification, particularly with regard to composers and executants. This business meeting was a delightfully racy affair, for the governing body was not allowed to go without very strong criticism of its methods, objection being raised to making the annual conference too much of a lecture course and also to providing too little interest for those who were not directly teachers. The constitution provides for all classes of members, teachers, executants, composers and, as the secretary, Hugo Chadfield, said, "even critics." (The present writer is the one member whose principal work is that of criticism.) The lectures were given by Dr. George Dyson on "The Texture of Modern Music," Dr. Adrian Boult on "Interpretation," and Mrs. Rosa Newmarch on "Tschekoslovak Music," all calling for praise for their matter or their delivery.

HERBERT ANCLIFFE

## EVELYN CRISTY

Voice Placing, Singing, Speaking  
Articulation  
PROFESSIONALS TEACHERS  
Expert in French, German and English phonetics  
56 West 50th St., New York  
Phone Circle 3744Teacher of Singing  
MARY MARSHALL SHULTZVOICE PRODUCTION  
(Italian Method)  
400 Grand Avenue, New York  
Telephone AUtumn 3646  
Mondays and Thursdays 1 to 5 P. M.  
12 West 46th Street, New York  
Telephone BRyant 8178Arthur  
OGLESBEEPianist  
COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
509 South Wabash, Chicago  
Telephone Harrison 5988

## Eula Grandberry

SOPRANO SOLOIST  
and VOICE TEACHER  
Church Oratorio Concert  
Phone Garfield 5490 735 Pine St.  
SAN FRANCISCO

## JUNA MAE TODD

Teacher of Artistic Piano Playing  
Pupil of Barth  
Royal Academy of Music, Berlin,  
Germany  
Studio, 4601 Vincennes Ave., Chicago  
Phone Drexel 8573

## Bruce Cameron

Tenor  
VOICE CULTURE  
Studio: 1024 Broderick St.  
Phone Fillmore 4380 SAN FRANCISCO

## New Sacred Songs

By W. B. OLDS, Composer of  
"I Cannot Always Trace the Way"  
Five beautiful songs whose charming harmony make them appropriate for all occasions. Only a hint at their message can be gained from the verse below.

He Sent His Word and Healed Them  
He sent His Word and healed them  
When sorrow bowed them low;  
They felt His healing power  
Like healing waters flow.  
O, Love past understanding,  
Our mortal souls to lead us  
That hope of life eternal  
Thou dost give us reveal.

SPECIAL OFFER  
"Divine Love," "God Is Love," "A Little While," "He Shall Know the Truth," "He Sent His Word and Healed Them," "I Cannot Always Trace the Way." Published for high or low voices. List the size you copy. All six will be mailed postpaid for \$2.00, or any four for \$1.40. Enclose money order, check or draft.

## Gamble Hinged Music Co.

(The Home of Hinged Music)  
67 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.  
A complete line of Sacred Songs carried in stock.The Christian Science  
Benevolent Association  
SANATORIUM910 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.  
A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment and a resort where Christian Scientists may go and recruit. Staff of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.

Address correspondence regarding admission and requests for application blanks to:  
TRUSTEES' OFFICE, 99 Fal-mouth Street, Boston 17, Mass.

PHILHARMONIC  
ORCHESTRA

of Los Angeles, Calif.

Founded by W. A. Clark, Jr.

## Walter Henry Rothwell

CONDUCTOR

14 Friday afternoon symphony concerts.  
14 Saturday evening symphony concerts.  
12 Sunday afternoon popular concerts.

CAROLINE E. SMITH, Mgr.

BANJOS, TENOR BANJOS  
BANJO MANDOLINS  
MANDOLINS  
MANDORES  
TARO-PATCHES, TILES  
UKULELES, UKULELE BANJOSWITH NECESSARY  
ACCESSORIES

1922

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY  
401 WEST STREET, BOSTON, MASS.  
CHAR. H. DITSON & CO.  
BOSTON, MASS.

This 48-page Catalog containing prices and descriptions of all above instruments and accessories mailed free upon receipt of postal asking us for a copy.

## Oliver Ditson Company

178-179 Tremont St.,  
BOSTON, MASS.

## "Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All  
Parts of United States and Canada

I lived up to every item of my contract with Mr. Campanini," replied she, "and enjoyed every day I worked under his direction."

Corrected on one question concerning the famous soprano, I sought light on another. That had to do with her studying, for I had heard that she never learned singing, but just sang.

"Study!" she exclaimed. "I never stop studying. I search constantly for some detail which I have hitherto missed. I delight in ascertaining ways in which I can improve myself, no matter how slightly. With a teacher? Yes, when I know one who has a sufficiently keen ear to discern how I can apply my tones to better advantage than I do. Good advice, I have learned, is not to be thrown away. But it is rare to find."

"Yes, and there's good old Lucia. I'm ready anytime to pick up something new even about that. Not a day should pass but an artist should

## Fine Stationery

SPECIAL  
Supreme Linen Fabric, finest linen  
finest stationery. 100 double sheets and  
100 envelopes, \$2.00 unprinted, or \$2.50  
printed with your name and address on  
both. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Gard-  
ner, 14 PARAMOUNT PAPER CO., Kalamazoo,  
Mich. Add 10% West of Denver.



## THE HOME FORUM

## "Culture" in a Book on Etiquette

THE adventures of a word are necessarily varied and interesting: it travels from century to century; its meaning is modified by the conditions and thought of the time; it takes on a different significance for different users and hearers, even as a human traveler may wear different suits of clothes in different companies. Derived from agriculture, the word "culture," when education was rare, became synonymous with learning and associated with scholarship; and then, as education became more and more an attribute of the wealthy and the well-to-do, it became associated with the idea of social position. The sequence, you see, begins at one end with an honest, unlettered fellow following a rude plow and comes at the other to a modern "climber" industriously trying to get into "Best Society." But the word remains necessary, keeps its dignified and definite meaning, and is not at all likely to go out of use in exact writing and speaking; our book of etiquette, for that matter, removes the ban when it says that "none of the words and expressions which are taboo in good society will be found in books of proved literary standing." The reason the word is disapproved is indicated by the remark, which admits no denial, that "to speak of the proper use of a finger bowl or the ability to introduce two people without a blunder as being 'evidence of culture of the highest degree,' is precisely as though evidence of highest education were claimed for whoever can do sums in addition, and read words of one syllable."

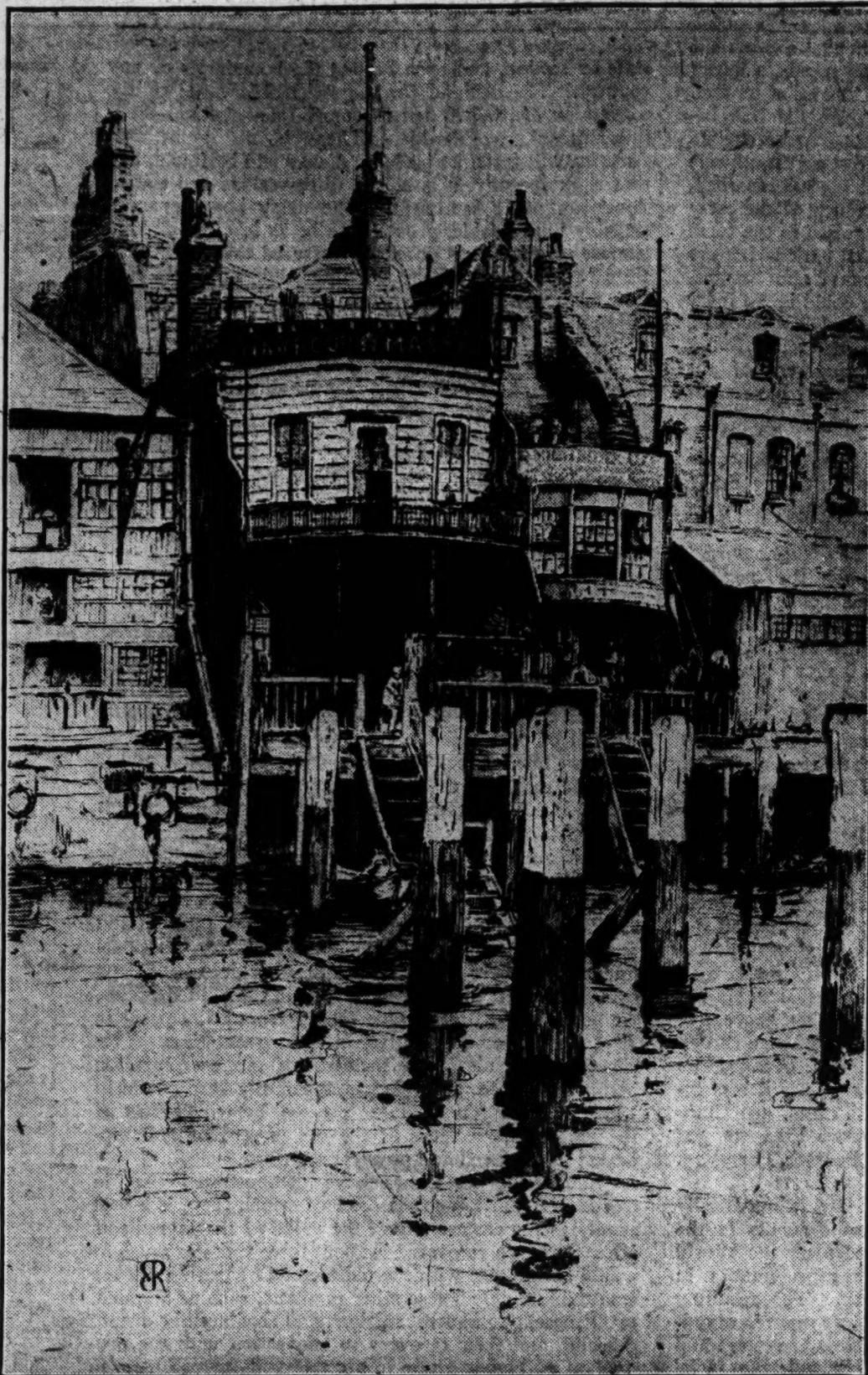
Yet it is true also that a man may possess culture and have trouble with sums; there are persons to whom it is easier to master a foreign language than to attain and keep a reasonable mastery of simple arithmetic. I know one such, for example; graduate of a distinguished university and unquestionably possessing a certain degree of culture, who, when he has inescapable occasion to add up a column of figures, finds it almost impossible to do so. In several smaller columns, add them separately, and then add the sums. And even so this pleasant gentleman is not securely confident of his final result.

But I am losing touch with my starting point, and my little train of thought is in danger of getting uncoupled. What, at the present time, is the real meaning of this word, and what its real value in the business of living? As Matthew Arnold defined it—"culture, the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world"—none of us, though he did nothing else all his days, could hope to attain a complete culture; and, in very truth, those who possess a wide culture are so few that most of us are unlikely ever to meet one of them personally. Existence involves numerous and time-consuming occupations that are not cultural; each must be content with such fragments as he can acquire in his so-called leisure, which, again, is not completely his own.

Nor at first thought does this selected definition seem to define completely, unless, on second thought, we realize that the "best that has been known" must necessarily include the best that has been done, and thus bring in the arts as well as the humanities. Observe the task imposed, for example, upon me: the brave and busy attempt to pass in review (even with the help of Mr. Wells and those who are joining with him in the effort to make it easier for me) the achievements of thought and action over a period to which the recent excavations in Egypt have added another thousand years or so, and to correlate my knowledge into a reasonable comprehension of the history of humanity!

But my fragment of culture is none the less important, though of no value whatever by itself as a ticket of admission into "Best Society." As Emerson said in his Essay on Manners, "Fashion has many classes and many rules of probations and admission, and not the best alone." By Fashion, I take it, Emerson meant what my book of social usage now calls, "Best Society," nor is it likely that conditions have materially changed since he made his comment. In my own small corner, I dare say, I am a member of "Best Society" myself, but this local and comfortable status would not necessarily admit me to "Best Society" in a strange metropolis; my culture, such as it is, might help me to be agreeable after I was "in," but it would not, of itself, operate to prevent my making "out." Its utility is of another kind, without consideration of my social status, careless, indeed, of "Best Society." I find it helps me in the business of living by increasing the number of my interests, adding to my sources of pleasure, and informing me—though this, I must confess, I had not thought of till the question arose of applying Matthew Arnold's definition to myself—about the "history of the human spirit."

It is a good sign for the future that "culture" is being widely advertised, and that campaigns for the merchandising of books, including books of etiquette, are shouting, in effect, "Acquire culture, and you will



Reproduced by permission of the artist  
"THE HARBOUR MASTER, LIMEHOUSE." FROM THE ETCHING BY MISS MABEL C. ROBINSON.

be loved, happy, and rich." These results do not necessarily follow: the traveler is treading on the heels of a false guide to these objectives, yet he may be coming, to his pleased astonishment, to "something just as good." The seeker, in other words, is in a fair way to improve or cultivate, his intelligence, though the improvement be much or little; and the average intelligence, upon which so much depends, is likely to profit in proportion.

## Tibetan Sunsets

IT IS difficult to make those who have never been outside Europe understand what sunsets can be. In England, as Turner has shown, there are sunsets to be seen containing in abundance many such elements of beauty as varied and varying in extent of colour. But the atmosphere here is so thick that the colours appear as if thrown on to a solid background. So the sunsets look opaque. On the continent of Europe the atmosphere is clearer and the opaqueness less pronounced. The colouring is in consequence more vivid. But—except in high Alpine regions—the clearness does not approach the clearness of Tibet. And neither in England nor on the continent do we get the great distances of desert sunsets. And great distances increase immeasurably that feeling of infinity which is the chief glory in a sunset.

The clearness of the atmosphere is important in this respect also, that it produces the effect upon the colours of the sunset that they seem more like the carmine, and the yellows range from the gold of the escholtzia to the delicate hue of the primrose. And for the translucency of their yellow effects we must bring in the amber. Often there is a green which can only be matched by jade or emerald. And sometimes there is an effect with which only the amethyst can be compared. Then there are mauves and purples for which the precious stones have no parallel, and of which heliotrope, the harebell, and the violet give us the best idea. And the blues range from the deep blue of the sapphire and the forget-me-not to the light blue of the turquoise and the cerise-me-not.

In these stones and flowers we get something near the actual colour, but the depth, the clearness, the luminosity, and the vast extent are all wanting, and these are all essential features of the sunset's glories. So we must imagine all these colours glowing with light and never still—perpetually changing from one to the other and shading off from one into the other, one colour emerging, rising to the dominant position, and then disappearing to give place to another, and effecting these changes imperceptibly yet rapidly also, for if we take our eyes away for even a few minutes we find that the aspect has altogether altered. Sir Francis Younghusband, in "The Heart of Nature,"

is well-known landmark on the Thames and one which has tempted many an artist is "The Harbour Master, Limehouse." And no wonder, for there is a quaint and characteristic picture of these old-time structures which seem to grow out of the river. Miss Robinson has done full justice to her rather intimate and crowded subject. In places the lines seem to conflict somewhat, but the busy center scene is well placed in a setting of peaceful walls and house-tops above and placid water below, largely lapsing against a number of strong piers. In what may be called the outskirts of the picture, however, the artist seems to have been more at ease, more in her right element. Look at the way the chimneys, discreetly, yet solidly, stand against the cloudless sky, and the ease with which the oily surface of the old river is rendered.

## Tree-Toad

Tree-toad is a small gray person  
With a silver voice.  
Tree-toad is a leaf-gray shadow  
That sings.  
Tree-toad is never seen  
Unless a star squeezes through the leaves,  
Or a moth looks sharply at a gray branch.  
How would it be, I wonder,  
To sing patiently all night,  
Never thinking that people are asleep?  
Raindrops and mist, stardust over the trees,  
The moon, the dew, the other little singers,  
Crickets . . . toad . . . leaf rustling . . .  
They would listen!  
It would be music like weather  
That gets into all the corners  
Of out-of-doors.  
Every night I see little shadows  
I never saw before.  
Every night I hear little voices  
I never heard before.  
When night comes trailing her starry cloak,  
I start out from slumberland,  
With tree-toads calling along the roadside.  
Goodnight, I say to one, goodbye, I say to another;  
I hope to find you on the road,  
We have travelled before!  
I hope to hear you singing on the road of dreams!  
—HILDA CONKLING.

## The First Snowdrop

It is still winter, but I have seen it, and doffed my hat in its presence, prompted first, I think, by admiration for the gay courage of this herald of Spring; and secondly by reverence for its chaste purity. What mountains of dirt its courage must have lifted as it pushed its head through Winter's covering of white, defying gravitation. How heroic of the little flower to venture all alone into this cold, stiff world; to flick it with green; to wave its flag triumphantly to the tune of chilly breezes! How appropriately and charmingly it has attired itself to harmonize with its surroundings, as if too modest to demand attention! And how silently it has planted its standard of achievement and possession. Brave pioneer!

Dear snowdrop (I said), your arousal in such vitality awakens reflections in me; thoughts that swell and throng; thoughts of love and praise; and other thoughts that I too deep for words. I shall go forth a braver, brighter, and better man. You have thrown me from your pure heart the perfume of a living faith, a gesture of steadfast hope. You have set before me "an ever-expanding ideal of moral and spiritual beauty." Knowledge you have shown to me; and brought to me a strange, sweet peace.

## The Pauses

Success is in the silences  
Though fame is in the song.  
—BLIND GARDNER.

## The Comforter of Promise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

THERE are times in everyone's experience when not only is his own inadequacy realized, but the utter inability of human ways and means to comfort and satisfy is felt. Unfortunately, even when this inadequacy is felt, it is not always recognized for what it is; for men often continue to turn from one form of matter to another for relief and comfort, looking everywhere but in the right direction for succor and support. Recognizing this human tendency, the prophet Isaiah, speaking on behalf of God, said, "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else."

Speaking later of the office of the Christ, this prophet stated it to be the preaching of good tidings, the proclaiming of liberty to the captives of material sense, and the comforting of all that mourn. Surely the prophecy found adequate and convincing fulfillment in the life and work of Christ Jesus; for the Scriptural accounts of his ministry show that he went about doing good, healing the sick, reforming and liberating those sin-bound who had become satiated with their evil ways, comforting the mourners by removing the occasion for their grief,—in short, overcoming every phase and condition of evil, including death. All of this was accomplished by means of his clear recognition of and consistent obedience to the truth as stated by Isaiah. Jesus knew God to be the only power and presence, the only law-giver and law-enforcer; and, therefore, he looked to God alone; and he never looked in vain. He recognized every form of discord, disease, and death as an arrogant claim against the omnipotence and omnipresence of God; and he annulled them by his understanding of spiritual perfection.

Christ Jesus constantly and consistently endeavored to make his followers see that because his works were inspired by, were in accordance with, and were enforced by God's universal, ever operative and impartial law of harmony and perfection, then it was possible for these same works to be done by all who understood and obeyed God's law. Thus it was that he made that simple, direct declaration of divine Love's unchanging nature to his bewildered and sorrowful disciples, after foretelling his betrayal and denial: "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever." It was but natural and appropriate that the disciple, John, who most clearly had discerned God to be divine Love, should have been so impressed by these words that he

became the recorder of the prophetic promise. The disciples were troubled at the suggestion of being separated from Jesus, for whom they had left all, and who had for three years been their guide and counselor. The God-inspired unselfishness which enabled Jesus to meet and master every form of evil, enabled him then not to think of his own impending trial, but rather to comfort, reassure, and steady his wavering followers. Surely, "the Spirit of truth," which he denominated as the Comforter, found adequate expression through Jesus at that trying time.

For about three centuries after Christ Jesus had pointed the only true way of thinking and living, his followers understood and proved in a degree the presence and power of the promised Comforter; for, until the theoretical acceptance of Christianity by Constantine, with the subsequent adoption of formalism and materialism into the church, the Christians had healed the sick and raised the dead by spiritual means alone.

Jesus' promise that the Comforter would abide with men forever was verified in the discovery of Christian Science, by Mary Baker Eddy. The Science of Christianity, thus discovered, demonstrated, and declared, does indeed proclaim "the Spirit of truth," the truth which makes men free. By it Jesus' further promise regarding the Comforter is fulfilled. "He shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you;" for Christian Science does teach us about all real things, explains away all mystery regarding God and His creation, and brings the Master's words to remembrance, showing that they are not mere pleasing platitudes or empty promises, but practical, provable statements based upon ever operative, unchanging, divine Principle; as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 78): "By it the sick are healed, the sorrowing are comforted, and the sinning are reformed. These are the effects of one universal God, the invisible good dwelling in eternal Science."

When the master Christian said, "I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you," he obviously referred, not to the personal Jesus, but to the Christ, Truth, which had so dominated his thought and life as to earn for him the divine title, Christ Jesus. It is strictly in accordance with the nature of God, good, infinite Love, that the Christ Science should be today realized as present, understandable, available, applicable to meet every human need. Christian Science is indeed the Comforter of promise.

## Jane Austen Among the Modernists

If there is a theory best beloved of the more or less youthful writers who proclaim themselves the voices of the new age, it is this: Whatever is, is wrong. And because what is must necessarily be to some extent due to the work of the generation now in power, or of its predecessors, not to be young is to be wicked, since a virtue lies with youth, which is not responsible for things as they are, and the degree of whose praiseworthiness is the degree of its rebellion against authority, of its observance of a sedulously conventional unconvictionality. Yet here comes Jane Austen, gentle Jane, the clergyman's daughter, brought up in a country parsonage . . . to satirize all in this sheer lightness of heart.

Consider, if you please, the excessively "noble Youth" of "Love and Friendship," who proved his admirable character by his proud declaration: "No! Never shall it be said that I obliged my Father!" Naturally, "We all admired the proud Manliness of his reply," which his heartless parent had actually been so unsympathetic as to call "unmeaning gibberish." How typical of the "youth in revolt" we are all hearing so much about just now!

Nor was this amiable and high-spirited Edward—"The noble Youth" informed as that his name was Lindsay; for particular reasons however I shall conceal it under that of Talbot" is surely a characteristic Jane Austen touch!—alone among the young people of his time in thus unflinching the standard of youth. Laura, the supposed narrator of this novel in letters, a young lady who declares with a truly modern frankness of profound self-appreciation: "But lovely as I was the Graces of my Person were the least of my Perfections," upheld the rights of youth to complete self-determination with a fervor scarcely inferior to that of Edward himself.

When she and her friend Sophie went—as uninvited guests—to visit the latter's Scottish cousin, Macdonald, they soon made the shocking discovery that he actually approved of the man to whom his young daughter Janet was engaged. At once they set about the welcome task of remedying this hideous state of affairs. The young man was said to be "Sensible, well-informed and Agreeable; we did not pretend to judge of such trifles, but as we were convinced that he had no soul, that he had never read the Sorrows of Werter, and that his Hair bore not the least resemblance to auburn, we were certain that Janet could feel no affection for him. The very circumstances of his being her father's choice, too, was so much in his disfavour, that had he been deserving her in every other respect, yet that of itself ought to have been a sufficient reason in the Eyes of Janet for rejecting him." We had no difficulty to convince her.—Louise Maunsell Field, in the International Book Review.

## A Tower Within a Tower.

If you will walk along Thirtieth Street toward Fourth Avenue you will see tucked in between larger and more modern buildings on the south side, a little two-story-and-a-half wooden cottage, set back a few feet behind an iron fence. It must have stood there many years, for the wooden age in New York was long, long ago. It is a quaint little dwelling, with quaint pseudo-Gothic ornaments, and until recently was used as an antique shop. A large weather-stained Venus stood upon the front porch, ironically beside a spinning-wheel! Now the house is untenanted, so that you lift your eyes the sooner to look above and beyond it. It occupies, of course, a slit between higher buildings. Through that slit, as you stand on the opposite curb, you look over a few spindly black chimney-stacks in the foreground directly to the Metropolitan Tower, looming up suddenly and unexpectedly. You see only that for a moment, because of its titanic size and white impressiveness.

Then you notice something outlined against it, a lower tower, much more slender, a mere tracery of delicate shafts and belfries, and crowning it, her bow forever poised, the lovely limbed Diana. Whence comes these towers come, you see not. They merely spring up into the vision over the roof of the little wooden house, the darker one outlined against the other for comparison. Between and around them steam plumes from unseen buildings drift like clouds. Diana turns a little, and points her shaft into the wind anew. The might of the new tower is mightier for this close comparison. Yet the other tower, too, does not suffer. Its femininity is the more alluring. But lift your eyes as you walk through this comparison place cross-street of New York, and you see as picturesque a vista, over the quaint wooden cottage, as any city, anywhere, affords—forty stories looking down on two and a half, and between them, an intermediate flight, St. Gaudens' bronze Diana.—Walter Prichard Eaton, in "Penguin Persons and Peppermints."

## Pioneers

Pioneers, O Pioneers!  
Bring the wagon, yoke the steers,  
Cast behind all doubts and fears!  
Forward, through the waiting years!  
Pioneers, O Pioneers!

'Tis your toll shall break the road;  
'Tis your backs shall bear the load;  
'Tis your souls must feel the goal!

Where ye now shall others reap;  
Others laugh where ye must weep;  
But your deathless souls shall keep  
Vigil through the waiting years,  
Pioneers, O Pioneers!

Snap! Crack!  
Thud and thwack!  
'Tis the chanty of the Plains—  
Never, never, turn ye back!  
O'er the trails that rise and dip,  
To the whistling of the whip  
And the clanking of the chains—  
Snap! Crack!  
Thud and thwack!  
Sing the chanty of the Plains—  
Never, never, turn ye back!  
—HAROLD RUSSELL ALBANY.

## Emulation

Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company. We cannot look, however imperfectly, upon a great man, without gaining something by him. No nobler feeling than this of admiration for one higher than himself dwells in the breast of man.—Carlyle.

## Science and Health

With

KEY to THE  
SCRIPTURES

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by the Trustees under the  
Will of Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard and only Textbook  
on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one  
volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased  
at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout  
the world.

It is published in the following styles and  
bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheet, vest pocket edition, India	.....3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India	.....3.50
Bible paper	.....3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper	.....4.00
and size as cloth edition, Oxford India	.....4.00
Bible paper	.....3.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible	.....6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy	.....7.50
India Bible paper	.....1.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	.....5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	.....5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is  
available the book will be sent at the above prices,  
express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or  
foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be  
read or purchased at Christian Science Reading  
Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and  
prices will be sent upon application.  
Remittance by money order or by draft on  
New York or Boston should accompany all orders  
and be made payable to

HARRY L. HUNT, Publishers' Agent  
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station,  
Boston, U. S. A.

## The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper

FOUNDED 1903 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth  
Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price,  
payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One  
year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25;  
one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater  
Boston 5 cents).

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this  
newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication  
should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of  
manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied  
by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the  
Editor does not hold himself responsible for such  
communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the  
use for republication of all telegraph and local  
news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this  
paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches  
herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing  
Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in  
Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the  
world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian  
Science Monitor regularly from any particular news  
stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to  
notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of The Christian Science  
Monitor is as follows:

North America Other Countries

Up to 16 pages.....1 cent 2 cents

Up to 24 pages.....2 cents 3 cents

Up to 32 pages.....3 cents 4 cents

NEWS OFFICES

European: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London.

Washington: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

Eastern: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

Western: Suite 1453, McCormick Building, 332 S.

Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Pacific Coast: 200 Merchants Nat. Bank Bldg., Mar-

ket and New Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

Australasian: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street,

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

South Africa: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

NEW YORK: 21 East 40th Street.

CLEVELAND: 512 Bullock Building.

CHICAGO: 133 McCormick Building.

KANSAS CITY: 502A Commerce Building.

SAN FRANCISCO: 200 Merchants Nat. Bank Bldg.

LOS ANGELES: 629 Van Nuys Building.

SEATTLE: 762 Empire Building.

LONDON: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2.

Published by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal.

Christian Science Sentinel, Herold der

Christian Science, Le Héraut de Christian

Science, Christian Science Quarterly.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1923

## EDITORIALS

Two notable contributions to moral and ethical literature, in the United States, were made yesterday, by two gentlemen, professionally educated and holding positions which give to their utterances a certain importance. Dr. J. A. Benney, addressing the National Association of Railroad Surgeons, declared, with impressive emphasis, "The use of tobacco is one of the attributes of a gentleman." Nor did Dr. Benney wish to put any limitation whatever upon this attribute of gentility. He did not stop with the light and trifling cigarette, nor plead for the "fragrant" cigar renowned in poetry. Giving expression to his fullest convictions, he concluded by saying that every gentleman should chew tobacco!

Addressing another influential gathering of professional men, the American Bar Association, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College paid his tribute to another "attribute of a gentleman." While he did not go so far as to say that every gentleman should drink alcoholic liquors, indeed disavowing any such practice himself, he very sternly reprobated, as the height of immorality, any effort to compel either gentlemen or others to refrain from such an indulgence. To Dr. Butler, whose mind is famous for the distinctly reactionary fields in which it finds its place to wander, the Eighteenth Amendment is something worse than Bolshevism, and narrowly approaches Antichrist. "The revolt against it," he said, "is not confined to men and women of intelligence and of moral sensitiveness in one section alone, but is nationwide. It will not do to attempt to silence these persons by catch phrases and formulas of the hustings; they regard its provisions and those of the statute based upon it as a forcible and immoral and tyrannical invasion of their private life and personal conduct."

Some time it will be interesting to consider at length the question as to whether the Eighteenth Amendment is opposed mainly by men and women of intelligence and of moral sensitiveness, or whether for purposes of their own the people who are interested in bringing back the liquor trade to its former position of pestilential power in the United States are not attributing these high qualities of intelligence and morality to anyone willing to co-operate with them. While it may be admitted that among a certain thoughtless, idle and wealthy class there is an inclination to scoff at this law, as indeed among too many of them there is an inclination to scoff at other moral laws, it is not in the main in the centers of intelligence and of moral sensitiveness that we find evasion of the law and reckless denunciation of its character. With all due deference to President Butler it may be said that for intelligence and moral sensitiveness the people of such states as Maine, Kansas, Iowa and the Dakotas, that voted prohibition many long years before it was put into the Federal Constitution, compare well with the residents of congested cities, among whom enforcement of the law is most difficult.

That the prohibition amendment is in a sense a limitation put upon personal liberty is perfectly true. Every law regulating the individual acts of men is such a limitation. But it is not an "invasion," as its enemies try to make it. For it is a limitation imposed by the consent of a majority of the people who have seen the great evils resulting to society from too unmeasured personal liberty expressed in its relation to the liquor problem. Government in itself is a limitation upon individual liberty. Anarchism is an effort to assert individual liberty at the expense of all government. There is no more bitter antagonist of anarchism than President Nicholas Murray Butler.

In the great university, of which he is the head, there exists a large organization of students, formed for the purpose of maintaining the enforcement of the prohibition amendment, and defending it against the attacks of its enemies. To be entirely logical Dr. Butler should expel these young men from his scholastic halls, as foes to public morals. It is, however, impossible to refrain from expressing the opinion that the students express more creditably the opinion of the body of seekers after learning, and of the multitude of law-abiding young men desirous of entering upon life under the best possible auspices, than does the president of the university himself.

THOUGHTFULNESS and generosity are expressed in the realization, by the people of California, of their efforts in the setting apart and promised dedication, as a state park, of picturesque Mt. Diablo and its surrounding wooded areas. Thus there has been erected to Francis Bret Harte, facile and fanciful recorder of the historic mountain's myths and legends, an enduring memorial, a mute but eloquent reminder of his devotion to the self-imposed task of assuring to the early Argonauts a niche in the literature of their country. Mt. Diablo was to Harte what Mt. Tamalpais was to John Muir, and what the White Mountains and the "Great Stone Face" were to Hawthorne. Around it he wove many picturesque and interesting legends, rich in the myths of the Indians and the early Spanish adventurers.

By the setting apart of this forest tract as a preserve and playground, the towering peak of Mt. Diablo, from which once issued the signal fires and smoke carrying cryptic messages to the Indian tribes for many miles around, becomes once more the center of its picturesque little universe. Once the resort and supposed cache to which roving bands of outlaws and freebooters returned, it promises to guard forever the hidden secrets which tradition says have been committed to it. Detached

from other mountains or ranges, Diablo stands, a lonely sentinel, guarding the valleys and bays almost at its feet. Bret Harte's stories and legends form the link between the days of military and religious conquistadors who led in the campaign to claim the west and southwest for the King of Spain and the present. He has recorded, in the charming style which was his, much of the early history of California and the west, disguised in the form of story and legend. The mountain and park which are made his memorial were the background and "atmosphere" of several of his books. There could be no more fitting monument to his achievements and his devotion, and the sincere thanks of the people of the United States are due the thoughtful Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, whose foresight and generosity have made possible the dedication of this park.

GREATER cohesion at home and strengthened confidence abroad may accrue to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes from the impending elections to the Skupstina, or National Assembly. Though the mandate of the old one would not have expired until June 29, 1923, it was recently dissolved by royal decree, as no longer representative of the country. Since the Constitution provides that new elections must be held within three months of such prorogation, the new members must be chosen before the end of March. The new parliament will convene the following month.

The next Skupstina will have only 313 members, as compared with 419 in the old one. They will be elected according to the system of proportional representation which seems to be gaining in favor throughout Europe, one deputy to be chosen for every 40,000 inhabitants. The different provinces will be represented as follows: Little Serbia, 112; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 48; Croatia with Slavonia and Syrmia, 66; Slovenia, 25; Dalmatia, 16; Voivodina, 34; Montenegro, 7; Belgrade, 2; Zagreb, 2; and Laibach, 1. The former Parliament had been chosen as a Constitutional Assembly and had changed its character by its own vote. Along party lines it was divided as follows: Radicals, 96; Democrats, 49; Communists, 54; Croatian Peasants, 49; Serb Peasants, 30; Muhammadans, 27; Roman Catholic People's Party, 25, and the rest scattering.

If the new proportional election law is impartially administered, the many heterogeneous elements in the Kingdom that was so greatly enlarged after the World War, will have an opportunity to gain representation in exact proportion to electoral strength. The resulting Assembly may not be, on that account, any more harmonious than the old one, but it may win greater respect and confidence from the public. As in Poland, the racial minorities form an important part of the population, and the preservation of the unity of the country requires both moderation and political skill. The total number of inhabitants is about 12,000,000, divided as follows: Serbs, 6,000,000; Croats, 2,500,000; Slovenes, 1,000,000; Macedonian Slavs, 550,000; Magyars, 450,000; Albanians, 250,000; Moslem Serbs, 625,000; Rumanians, 150,000; Germans, 450,000; other nationalities, 175,000.

Aside from this mixture of races the Kingdom contains politically hostile groups with separatist tendencies in almost every direction. Though occupied militarily by the Serbs, Montenegro is far from reconciled to national extinction. The Croats, who in 1920 proclaimed an independent republic, demand local autonomy. The loyalty of the border populations, incorporated against their will for strategic reasons, cannot be strongly counted on. A firm central government may be necessary to keep all these elements together, but whether military force alone can sustain a healthy national life is far from certain. Then the foreign problems of the Yugoslav State are no less numerous than the domestic ones.

THE people of the United States have again been reminded of their responsibilities in world leadership.

This time the warning comes through the International Labor Office, voiced by M. Albert Thomas. Appearing before the subcommittee on child labor legislation of the United States Senate, the Labor spokesman declared that the matter of child labor regulation is one of world importance, regarding which the future attitude of America will determine, necessarily, the legislation and customs with respect to it in the principal European countries. From the standpoint of the speaker, the subject was regarded solely from its economic aspects. He did not dwell particularly upon its importance socially. But he did take pains to call attention to the fact that at the Washington Labor Conference in the year 1919 a draft convention was agreed upon fixing fifteen years as the minimum age requirement in industry in all the nations represented.

Six of the European countries have already ratified the agreement. These are Great Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Rumania, and Switzerland, and other nations, Denmark, Brazil, Chile, France, Germany, Poland, and Spain, are preparing to assent to it, awaiting only definite assurances as to the future attitude of the United States.

Of course the position of the United States is easily explainable up to a certain point. The policy of the country apparently had been finally declared in the congressional enactment designed to penalize child labor so heavily that the abuses committed under it could no longer exist. But it is hardly satisfying to those nations which have set about it to signalize in this great reform the sincere purpose of all progressive peoples to stand shoulder to shoulder in protecting their children.

There is no mistaking the desire and purpose of the great majority of Americans regarding this important world reform. The enlightening campaign which has been carried on has extended beyond the limits of any

state or section, and even beyond the boundaries of any country. The demand for the strict observance of the convention drafted in 1919 is more than national—it is international, world-wide. There is no doubt that America will fulfill its pledge. A way will be found, and that right speedily, it is hoped, to crystallize and clarify American public sentiment. The delay now apparent, possibly unavoidable, promises to be as brief as circumstances permit. It is practically assured that a constitutional amendment will be submitted, and promptly ratified, making possible concurrent national and state legislation along the line desired.

PERHAPS the most important statement in Henry Ford's opinions concerning modern industrial conditions, given in his recently published autobiography, was the assertion that waste in manufacturing processes is the chief obstacle to the efficient production that makes for general prosperity. The problem of avoiding these wastes has been the subject of serious study by engineers, chemists and inventors, and great progress has been made in perfecting apparatus and methods making for the better utilization of materials and labor. To a large extent these investigations have been related to the manufacturing end of production. They are now being applied to what are termed the "raw materials" of industry, and it is found that here there are opportunities for avoidance of waste equally great as in the more advanced stages of manufacture.

A recent issue of The Iron Age contains a summary of a process for treating iron ores and coal, in which experiments have been carried on for a number of years by A. J. Moxham, former president of the Johnson and the Lorain steel companies. The great iron and steel interests are confronted with a steadily-decreasing iron content of most of the ore available in the United States, the percentage of iron oxide falling from 60 per cent in 1894 to 50 per cent or less at the present time. This change has made better methods of ore concentration highly important, and this has apparently been found in what is termed the "haloid" process, by which each of the various ingredients of the ore is purified and separated by chemical and physical reactions.

Exhaustive researches have demonstrated that in treating certain low-grade ores, of which there is a vast supply in the eastern states, the value of the ingredients other than iron recovered is about three times as much as would be the case with the old method of getting out the iron oxide only. These other products, such as alumina, manganese, phosphorus, sulphur, and zinc, are in constant demand, and their recovery in connection with the production of higher grade iron oxide will furnish a much needed additional supply. Similar experiments with coal show the possibility of utilizing what are regarded as inferior grades, while valuable ingredients are recovered by the purification process. There have been some dismal forecasts of the probable situation when the ever-increasing demand for greater purity in iron and steel should outrun the possibilities for procuring high-grade raw material. The developments in connection with the new process would indicate that inventive genius will be able to make the supply equal all requirements.

MUSICAL conditions are described as very bad the world over, in one respect or another. In Vienna, public

concerts do not yield fees of sufficient amount, when turned into good money, to reward artists fairly for their efforts. In New York, private concerts, which before the war brought rich returns to performers, have been almost entirely given up. To speak comparatively, playing and singing do not pay. And yet, concert halls are reported to be crowded in Vienna today as scarcely ever before. And wealthy patrons in New York are fostering chamber music and orchestral music with a generosity that twenty years ago could hardly have been imagined. The honorarium offered by the managers to a vocalist, a violinist, or a pianist anywhere in Europe is said to be small. Often it is simply the honor itself of an appearance before this or that distinguished audience. That offered in the United States may, indeed, be ample, but the number of artists from which American managers may choose their beneficiary is so large that many a person must go ignored.

State the case, however, in whatsoever dismal words you will, the art of tone was never, probably, more popular than it is at present. Musical composition, which in war time seemed to be completely blighted, is breaking out of the bud in extraordinary fashion, as though the night of unsettled times were its best hour for blooming. Writers of conservative inclinations are turning out works in the style of the old masters in quantity. The radicals, too, are producing manuscripts at a rate that not even the most kindly conductors and the most obliging recitalists can keep up with.

In fine, the business of music is poor, but the cause of music was never more hopeful. The services of the musician may have been better recompensed before, but they have never been more desired. The composer may have been held in greater awe in former times, but he was never more seriously listened to than he is today, be he a maker of conventional sounds or of ear-scandalizing ones. The old question, whether art expresses local feeling and portrays national character, or whether it pictures general human traits and accordingly represents an ideal that is international, must come up at such a period and be variously answered. But there can be little doubt that if any great piece of German, British, Italian, or French music—to take specimen possibilities—comes from this lively decade, it will be seized upon by everybody, as the fugues of Bach, the oratorios of Handel, the sonatas of Beethoven, and the operas of Verdi and Gounod have been, and made a universal possession.

## Editorial Notes

ANSWERING a temeritous querist who wrote from a fashionable locality to ask if the Ku Klux Klan were not a good deal like our college secret societies, the New York Times crushingly responds:

It is impossible to believe that anybody living on Park Avenue cannot see that the differences are many and great.

Such error might be understandable on the part of a mere resident of Madison Avenue, while of course it would be expected of a denizen of Brooklyn, or one having Hoboken for his habitat. Even Fifth Avenue, though furnishing the hall-mark for the merchandise of fashion, does not set the ineffaceable stamp of intellect upon those who still retain residences amid the shops. But Park Avenue, where apartments rent for \$50,000 a year without attracting special attention; who could live there and not know everything about everything? The Times ought to expand its very brief attribution of omniscience to the residents of Park Avenue. Three-quarters of a century ago a man, having testified in an English court that another "must be respectable because he kept a gig," Thomas Carlyle coined the word "gigmanity" to express the idea of smug, middle-class respectability. The Times' discovery that all wisdom is housed in the towering flat-buildings under which the trains carrying the abased commuters of New York ceaselessly do rumble ought to be the means of further enrichment of the lexicon. How would "parkavenish" do to express the idea of fashionable omniscience?

THE present disturbances in Memel recall that this city has encountered a number of other storms in its nearly 700 years of existence. It was founded actually in 1252 by Poppo von Osterna, grand master of the Teutonic order, at first being called New Dortmund and afterwards Memelburg. It soon acquired considerable trade and joined the Hanseatic League, which was a union established in the thirteenth century by a number of the cities of north Germany for mutual safety and the protection of their trade. During the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Memel was sacked several times by its hostile neighbors, the Lithuanians and the Poles, and in the seventeenth century it remained for a time in the possession of Sweden. Three times it has been in the hands of Russia, namely, in 1757, 1813, and 1914. After the battle of Jena, King Frederick William III retired to this city, and here in 1807 a treaty was concluded between England and Prussia. Incidentally, on the side next the sea the town is defended by a citadel and other fortifications, and the entrance to the harbor is fortified by lighthouses. In 1907, a Prussian national memorial was unveiled in Memel in the presence of Emperor William II.

COULD there have been a more constructive keynote sounded at an annual meeting of the Canadian Society of New York than the sentiment proposed the other night as the "text" of the evening by the president of the society, John Hamilton Fulton: "America and Great Britain in a bloc for world peace and economic sanity"? Amplifying this subject, one speaker said:

The destiny of the world today is in the hands of the men who speak English. If the men who speak English are true to their common ideal, if they have the courage and sense to assume their common duties of leadership toward the rest of the world, there is hope for the future of mankind.

If we, on the other hand, permit ourselves to become the plaything of passion and the dupe of ignorance, if we draw back from our plain duties and listen to those who would separate us from each other and from our common task, then we shall see the clock of progress turned back a thousand years for all mankind, and we, too, shall be drawn into the abyss.

While it is true that America is "half brother of the world, with something good and bad of every land," let it not be forgotten that

If England's head and heart were one,  
Where is the good beneath the sun,  
Her noble hands should leave undone?

At a time when a certain class of medical doctors is clamoring for permission to use more alcohol, on the ground that the physician's sphere of usefulness is being hampered by the limitations imposed by the law, it is instructive to cast a glance over the extent of its usage in some of the large hospitals of America. Cook County Hospital, Chicago's great public institution, for example, has used no alcoholic liquor in the treatment of any disease since the advent of prohibition. Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O., with 300 beds and more than 100,000 outpatients, and with attending physicians from all parts of the city, had not one prescription for liquor turned in last year. Cincinnati General Hospital used none in 1922, and adds in its report that it has purchased no brandy or wine for a number of years. And so on through a long list. All of which goes to show that a great many physicians do not look upon these poisonous agencies as in the least degree health-productive.

DOUBTLESS, if the statistics were collected, it would not be only in St. Louis, Mo., that many children would be found who had never seen the common farm animals, though it must be confessed that the uncovering of the fact that in this city 40 per cent of them had never seen a sheep, 17 per cent a pig, and 12 per cent a cow, comes as somewhat of a shock. The proposal that the municipal zoo should receive examples of these animals for the benefit of such children is estimable so far as it goes, but it falls far short of remedying the cause of such a condition.

RESPECTFULLY commended to the notice of those responsible for maintaining in America the medieval prisons of many of the states are the news reports that the notorious St. Lazare prison in Paris is shortly to be torn down. If France can afford to make this sacrifice for the sake of humanity, can America lag behind in the race?